

M. McRae.
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THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1928

No. 25

News from the Wheat Pool Head Office

Grain Trade's Fictitious "Average" Prices

□□□□□

The Rural Elementary School

By Mrs. LEONA R. BARRITT

□□□□□

The Power Trust Debauches the Press

Further Revelations in U.S. Probe

□□□□□

Cream Prices---the Facts

Dairy Pool Section

□□□□□

The Contribution of the U.F.A. to Social Progress

\$7,600.00 ^{IN} Cash Prizes!



WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY
The Nor'-West Farmer
In Simple Fascinating Competition

\$3,000.00
FOR YOU!



Can You Find The "Twins"?

Find them! Sure you can! They all look alike, you say! Whos! Not so fast! They are not all clothed the same. Many young ladies look alike and the eighteen on this page look like each other, but the "TWINS" are dressed exactly the same, like all real twins. Now look again. How about the hats? Trimming is different, isn't it? That's where the fun comes in, finding the Twins.

It takes real care and cleverness to point out the difference and find the two real "TWINS," because two and only two are identically the same.

CLUES

At first glance, all the young ladies look alike. But YOU ARE ASKED TO FIND THE "TWINS" THAT ARE CLOTHED EXACTLY ALIKE. Now then, upon closer examination, you will find a difference in their wearing apparel. Have they all earrings or necklaces? How about their hats? Are they trimmed the same? Some have bands on the brim and crowns; others have not. Maybe the difference is just the button-holes on the lapel of the coat.

First Prize \$3,000.00
MAXIMUM AWARD

This is one of the greatest arrays of Cash Prizes that have ever been offered in a Nor'-West Farmer Puzzle Contest. That's what it is folks--and you can win a big Cash Prize. The prizes range from \$35 to \$3,000.00.

Think of it! You can win as much as \$3,000. Yes, sir, \$7,600 in Cash Prizes may be won in this interesting puzzle contest, and will be awarded promptly after January 31st, 1929. There will be 200 prize winners, and the First Prize, the golden opportunity, \$3,000 IN CASH.

1,000 points wins First Prize. We will give you 800 points for finding the "Twins." Immediately upon receipt of your answer to the Twins, we will tell you how you can gain the remaining 200 points required to win a \$3,000 First Prize or one of the other 199 prizes. Now find the twins.

200
Grand Prizes

Listed below are
the maximum
prizes you can win.

1st Prize.....	\$3,000.00	6th Prize.....	\$75.00
2nd Prize.....	1,000.00	7th Prize.....	50.00
3rd Prize.....	500.00	8th Prize.....	50.00
4th Prize.....	300.00	9th Prize.....	50.00
5th Prize.....	150.00	10th Prize.....	50.00
11th to 50th Prizes, each.....	25.00		
51st to 100th Prizes, each.....	15.00		
101st to 125th Prizes, each.....	10.00		
126th to 200th Prizes, each.....	5.00		

TWIN PUZZLE COUPON

Puzzle Manager, The Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Numbers..... and..... are the "Twins" that I have found. If these are correct, please credit me with the 800 points and tell me how to gain the final 200 points to win First Prize and \$3,000.00 IN CASH.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province..... R.F.D. 4

MAIL YOUR ANSWER PROMPTLY

Write the numbers in the coupon above, fill in your name and complete address and mail it to the Puzzle Manager. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO ENTER. Get started promptly for the Big First Prize.

**PUZZLE
MANAGER**

The Nor'-West Farmer

**WINNIPEG
CANADA**



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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1928

No. 25

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EDITORIAL

ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

A letter from the Central Secretary which appears in the Organization page calls attention to the importance of bringing Locals up to strength as far as possible before the close of the financial year on November 30th. We would urge all Locals to take this matter in hand at once and to send in all dues collected without delay.

Resolutions received to date indicate that the Annual Convention will be called upon to reach decisions upon a number of urgent questions of public policy. It is important, therefore, that there should be very thorough discussion of these questions in the Locals.

The resolutions have been printed in full or in summary in *The U.F.A.*, as they have been received from the various Conventions. For the benefit of the membership, however, a survey of these resolutions will be given in *The U.F.A.* during the weeks intervening before the Convention, as well as of others which may be received from time to time. Commencing with our next issue a section of the paper will be used for this purpose.

MENACE OF UTILITIES RING

"The menace of the utilities ring is no idle menace. It represents financial Fascism carried to the highest pitch. It is the most expert plan yet devised to enable those who live by owning to exact an ever-increasing toll from all other classes of society. In the United States, according to Senator Norris, 41 companies control four-fifths of all the electrical energy developed. They have a total capitalization of \$10,200,000,000. Fifty-six million Americans must get their electricity from these 41 corporations, or go without. For the past six years it has dominated the political life of the United States."—Ald. C. L. Gibbs, of Edmonton.

The warning of the Edmonton alderman is timely. If the people of Alberta wish to preserve their Province from the worst forms of "financial Fascism," they will undertake the development of electrical power as a public enterprise.

* * *

PEANUT STANDS AND JEWELLERY SHOPS

Before the Ontario Hydro-electric enterprise was brought into being, power distribution was mainly in the hands of a few large companies which had obtained franchises from the public authorities. Some of these enterprises had to be purchased by the Hydro-electric commission, at greatly enhanced prices. Describing the purchases, Sir Adam Back, father of the Provincial scheme, declared: "We gave away peanut stands, and bought back jewellery shops." Alberta can profit by the experience of Ontario.

* * *

DEBAUCHING THE PRESS

Debauchery of the press through advertising contracts was one of the most effective means employed by the power trust in the United States in its attacks on public ownership of electrical power resources.

This is what ex-Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, has to say upon the subject, in a survey of a portion of the evidence brought to light in the investigations into the operations of the trust:

"Naturally, newspapers were not overlooked by the skilled press agents employed by the electric monopoly. In practically every state the electric utilities maintain a separate press bureau which sends out news releases, clipping services and free 'boiler plate' to every daily and weekly paper in its territory." The free "news" service was supplemented by advertising contracts, and one of the trust's "contact" men testified that as the result of the expenditure of \$30,000,000 a year in this manner, "newspapers that were unfriendly have become friendly; helpful editorials have appeared in the state press."

* * *

Local secretaries and secretaries of District Associations are asked to send in reports of their meetings as promptly as possible for publication in the organization section. By this means the life of the Association in all its phases can be reflected in the columns of the paper, and the usefulness of the official organ materially increased.

* * *

Locals in the Vegreville constituency have formed a debating society. The plan which they have adopted is described elsewhere in this issue. This League will make for increased interest in U.F.A. activities throughout the constituency.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Constituency Forms Debating League

Vegreville Constituency Gives Valuable Lead, Which Is Sure to Arouse Interest of Members

The meeting held at Mundare on Saturday, October 20th, for the purpose of organizing a constituency debating society, was a success. Seven Locals were represented—five U.F.A., one U.F.W.A. and one Junior. The society was duly organized under the name of "The Vegreville Constituency Debating League."

A set of rules and regulations were formulated and the following four Locals will conduct the first series of debates:

Mundare vs. Birch Lake, subject: "Resolved, that the Alberta system of Government Control of Liquor is preferable to Prohibition."

Tofield vs. Boroschow, subject: "Resolved that the tractor is preferable to the horse for farm work."

The winners of these two debates will debate the final subject: "Resolved that the Group System of Co-operative Government as enunciated by the U.F.A. is more efficient than the Party System."

A public spirited friend of progress has kindly offered to donate a suitable shield to be awarded to the winning team in the finals.

Object of League

The object of the "League" is educational, and it was the unanimous expression of those present that although it would be pleasant to be the winner, the chief aim will be to bring out facts and present them in an intelligent manner.

The U.F.W.A. representatives stated that the U.F.W.A. Locals hoped to form a League of their own in the near future.

A debate was also arranged between the Park Grove Junior Local and a newly organized Junior Local at Mundare.

The "League" has made a fair beginning and will no doubt grow, as other Locals get the inspiration to seek after knowledge and join.

Those responsible for getting the League under way feel that they have started something with far-reaching possibilities, which may extend to other Constituencies and finally result in inter-constituency debates. Who knows?

A. LUNAN,

U.F.A. Director,

Vegreville Constituency,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

FACTS ABOUT DAIRYING

Canada produces approximately 14,000,000,000 pounds of milk annually, of which nearly 4,500,000,000 pounds is consumed as milk, about the same quantity is used in the manufacture of creamery butter, 2,000,000,000 pounds in the manufacture of cheese, and 2,250,000,000 pounds in dairy butter.

In 1927 Canada's dairy herd consisted of 3,894,311 milking cows, and the gross agricultural revenue from dairy products amounted to \$245,494,000. Dairy products take second place in the list of Canada's agricultural revenue producers.

Notice to Members

November 30th will bring to a close our financial year. We would therefore urge every member who has not yet paid his or her dues to do their utmost to have them placed in the hands of the Local Secretary at once. Don't wait to be asked for your dues. The U.F.A. depends upon you for the continuance of its activities, and you, together with your fellow members, control it. You cannot invest \$3 more wisely than in your own organization, which exists to fight for your interests.

Help your Local and your Provincial organization by prompt payment of your dues.

F. BATEMAN,
Secretary.

Central Office, Calgary.

FENN LOCAL'S NEXT MEETING

"The next meeting of Fenn U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. will be held on the second Wednesday in November at the home of Mrs. Rus Collins."—*Stettler Independent*.

SUPPER AND CONCERT

"Fowl supper and concert at Berrywater, on Friday, November 2, under the auspices of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Dance following the concert."—*High River Times*.

REALIZE \$20.75 FROM SUPPER

A "Hot Dog Supper" put on at the last meeting of Bulmer U.F.A. Local realized the sum of \$20.75, states F. F. Dalton, secretary. A Hallowe'en dance is being held on November 2nd, to provide funds for the children's Christmas party.

CALGARY LOCAL'S PLANS

Members of the Association from Locals in the Calgary district, and all other members who may be visiting Calgary on Thursday, November 8th, are invited to attend the entertainment and dance which has been arranged by the Calgary U.F.A. Local for that date. Efforts are being made to provide an attractive program, and there will be cards for those who prefer this form of diversion. The social evening will be held at the King George Lodge Rooms, Kensington Avenue, Hillhurst, which may be reached from the centre of the city by red line street car. The program will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets will be obtainable at the door.

The Calgary U.F.A. Local's first meeting of the fall and winter season was held in the Loughheed Building on October 23rd. There was an encouraging attendance, and plans for the season were discussed at length. It was decided to meet twice a month during November, December and January, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The success of the Local meetings in the past was contributed to in large measure by visiting members from country points. All such members are cordially invited to attend the Calgary Local meetings. On Thurs-

day, November 22nd, W. McLeod, of the Alberta Wheat Pool, will speak on "The Car Order Book."

The Local has decided that as far as may be found possible, visits will be paid to Locals within reasonable distance of Calgary, which may desire the Calgary members to do so. A committee, consisting of the President, E. R. Briggs; Secretary, N. P. Davisson; and the Director for East and West Calgary, S. J. Ewing, was appointed to deal with this matter.

Reduced Rates on Seed Grain in Effect

Certificates Can Be Obtained From U.F.A. Central Office

The railway companies have again renewed their tariffs for the movement of seed grain between points in the Western Provinces. This means that seed will be transported for one-half of the regular tariff rates, provided that shippers and consignees will comply with all the regulations.

Registered seed will be eligible for rating under the tariff when the sacks are tagged and sealed by an inspector of the Dominion Seed Branch. As a matter of information to farmers, it may be stated that no seed should be termed "registered" until tagged and sealed by the Seed Branch.

Other seed will secure the benefits of this tariff only when a seed grade certificate issued by the Dominion Seed Branch is presented to the railway agent at the shipping point, together with a farmer's certificate signed by the U.F.A. Provincial Secretary and Secretary of the Local, assuring the railway company that the purchaser is a bona fide farmer.

The tariff further provides that seed other than registered will secure the seed rate when the sacks are sealed by the Seed Branch and a seed certificate is issued.

When a control sample certificate designates a sample "Rejected" it will be necessary to reclean the seed and forward another sample. At least two weeks' time should be allowed for the germination of a sample. Control Sample Certificates showing only the germination are not sufficient as a complete seed grade is required.

The rates will only be applied when the certificates required under the tariff are furnished BEFORE the delivery of the shipment at its destination. It is important to remember this, as there has been an impression in some instances that it would be all right to obtain the certificate after delivery. This is not the case. Claims for reduction charges and refund on presentation of certificates at a later date will not be entertained. Hence it is advisable that, in order to profit by the lower rates on seed grain, farmers arrange for the necessary certificates well in advance of the time they propose to ship seed.

Seed Branch Certificates are secured on representative one pound samples submitted to the Dominion Seeds Branch, Immigration Building, Calgary. Any person can have three samples tested free. For each succeeding sample a charge of

50 cents is made for germination test, and 50 cents for purity analysis on cereal grain.

Farmers' Seed Grain Freight Certificates can be obtained from Central Office.

HILLSIDE JUNIORS

"The regular monthly meeting of Hillside Junior U.F.A. was held in the school house on Saturday evening, with the president, Wallace Marr, in the chair. Owing to the busy time there was a small attendance. During the social hour, Mr. Fred Williams entertained the members with a number of piano selections, which were greatly enjoyed."—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

Forthcoming Conventions

LAC STE. ANNE, NOVEMBER 22nd

To all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., in the Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Constituency:

The Annual Convention of Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the Labor Hall, 100th Street, Edmonton, on Thursday, November 22nd, at 9 a.m.

All Locals are requested to have their full quota of Delegates present.

J. H. JACKSON,
Balm P.O. Secretary.

BOW VALLEY, NOVEMBER 16th

Bow Valley U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention will be held on Friday, Nov. 16th, in the Masonic Hall, Bassano, commencing in the afternoon at 1:30 p.m. E. J. Garland, M.P., will be the speaker.

Evening meeting starts at 8:15 and will be addressed by Premier Brownlee. There will be a short program before address.

Following the address there will be a dance and dance supper.

All farmers in the Bow Valley Constituency are urged to attend and bring wives and friends.

Visitors welcome.

Mrs. B. M. HALL,
Secretary.
Bow Valley Provincial Assn.

PEMBINA, NOVEMBER 21st

The Secretaries of all U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals.

Dear Sir or Madam:

The regular annual convention of the above Association will be held in the U.F.A. hall at Westlock on Wednesday, November 21st, starting at 10:30 o'clock.

The Board are expecting that Mr. D. M. Kennedy will be present and address the convention. Visitors will be heartily welcomed.

Please see that delegates are furnished with credentials and that dues to the Association are paid for the current year.

In an effort to get the convention under way more promptly delegates are requested to register immediately on entering the hall and to be on time, as far as possible.

Yours very truly,

A. R. BROWN,
Westlock, Alta. Secretary.
October 23, 1928.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

"To say that society may kill while the individual may not is to confound morality."—Canon of Westminster.

Locals Urged to Collect and Send in Dues Without Delay---Financial Year Nears Close

A Letter From the Central Secretary on Matters of Importance to All Members of the Association

To All U.F.A. Members:

The close of our financial year is now approaching, and as we are anxious to have as good a showing as possible in membership at that time, we are writing to each Local asking that all dues on hand be sent to Central without delay, and also that a determined effort be made to collect all outstanding dues.

Why not put on a membership drive at this time and appoint a committee to make a personal canvass of every man and woman in the district? It is very important that each Local should discuss the question of increased membership and give it very serious consideration. The larger the membership the better, more efficient, and more aggressive can be the work carried on by your Organization.

Women in U.F.A. Locals

As you probably have seen by our paper, *The U.F.A.*, a prize is being offered to the U.F.W.A. Director whose Constituency shows the greatest increase in U.F.W.A. membership. The basis upon which the results will be decided will be the number of U.F.W.A. members and women members of the U.F.A. recorded at Central Office on December 1st, 1928, as compared with the number recorded as at December 1st, 1927.

In order that we may get the correct number of women in U.F.A. Locals, will you please advise by the 15th of November, or at latest by November 30th, how many women are paid up in your Local for this year, and also how many paid in 1927? On account of the fact that a number of women in U.F.A. Locals do not require the paper, as a copy is already received in their homes, we feel there are more women in the Locals than are recorded at Central.

It will not be necessary to send the names of the women members at this time, unless they require the paper. Just the number will be sufficient. Keen

interest is being taken in this membership drive, and it is very important that we have the correct number of women in each U.F.A. Local for 1927 and 1928.

Will you please let us have your co-operation in this matter, and advise Central without delay?

U.F.W.A. Cook Book

The U.F.W.A. Cook Book will be ready for mailing the second week in November. The Book consists principally of recipes from members of the U.F.W.A. Past and present Officers of the Association have contributed, also a few U.F.A. bachelors and some other prominent Alberta people. The book will be well bound, about 220 pages, stiff cover with white oilcloth and blue lettering. The price, including postage, will be 65c. The revenue from advertising enables us to sell at this low price. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be devoted to the work of the U.F.W.A. Locals will be allowed a commission of 5c per copy on each book sold. We hope all U.F.A. members will see that a copy of the Cook Book is in their homes. If orders are received through the Local, this will enable your Central Office to expedite orders, save time and expenditure in postage. If not convenient to order through the Local, Central will be glad to fill orders direct. As considerable expenditure is involved in publishing the book, remittance with orders will be appreciated.

As early in December as possible the Call to the Convention, Convention Resolutions and Financial Statement will be sent each Local. The Convention will probably be held in Edmonton, and we trust each Local will now begin to make plans to send a full delegation.

Yours fraternally,

F. BATEMAN,
Central Office. Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD BANQUET

"Ridgewood Community Hall was the scene of much gaiety on Saturday evening when the members of the Local U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. put on a supper in banquet style. The well-laden tables were gorgeously and artistically decorated with silverware, lighted candles, etc., which added much color to the occasion. Tom Sigurdson, president of the U.F.A. Local, acted as chairman and toastmaster, and discharged his duties with credit. A number of community songs were sung, together with speech-making. T. Sigurdson spoke in happy terms, paying tribute to the worth of the U.F.W.A. and the impressions of such a fine community gathering, and what is meant to the district to have such gatherings. Mrs. Creelman, the president of the U.F.W.A., spoke at some length outlining what the Local had been accomplishing, and its aims and objects for the future. D. Martin also spoke briefly, complimenting the ladies on the splendid dinner provided, and the valuable community service that was being carried on by them. C. W. Long entertained with his sleight of hand tricks and kept the gathering on edge for some time. A. Speakman, M.P., who was present with Mrs. Speakman, was the main speaker of the evening, and gave a

most impressive address, stressing the need for greater organization and co-operation among the rural classes of the country. The singing of the National Anthem brought a successful evening to a close."—*Red Deer Advocate*.

WARDEN MONTHLY MEETING

"A pleasant afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. O. A. Strandquist on October 18th, when Warden U.F.W.A. Local met for the monthly meeting. Roll was answered with the best method of putting away vegetables for the winter. A report on Education was given, followed by a discussion. During business, the local decided to renew their membership to the International League for Peace and Freedom. The social hour was given over to Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. H. Carder, who had arranged a splendid program of music. Several of the members contributed selections, including songs and pianoforte duets. A special attraction of the afternoon was the lovely music given by Mrs. Silverthorne, who sang and played several selections. A delicious tea was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. O. A. Strandquist, and Mrs. Ruth Lambert."—*Stettler Independent*.

(Other Organization News on Page 33)

Service at Cost Would Be Objective in State Life Insurance Plan

Committee of House of Commons Obtains Striking Evidence in Support of Nationalization

By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

The idea of State Life Insurance will be received with surprise and uncertainty by those who have not given much thought to the subject. Those in that category will obtain much enlightenment if they read Mr. Irvine's article in *The U.F.A.* of October 15th, entitled, "Why the Insurance Business should be Nationalized."

It is not with a wish to repeat his arguments that this is being written, but rather to endorse what he has said, and possibly to put forth further reasons why we should seriously consider State Life Insurance which would be run at cost and operated for service, rather than continue with private insurance companies where the incentive is profit for the shareholders.

It must be evident to all who give it a moment's thought that there must be a mint of money to be made in the Insurance Company business when we know of the army of men employed who make a comfortable living, and hear of the dividends paid to the shareholders of old established companies.

Insight Gained in Committee

The man in the street has little opportunity of seeing the workings of insurance companies and usually has given the matter little thought. Those who are fortunate enough to be on the Banking and Commerce Committee at the House of Commons, before which committee all insurance bills are discussed, have an insight given them which is, to say the least, extremely interesting.

The Government, though not in the life insurance business, has a Department which inspects insurance and loan companies and has at its head at the present time a most able superintendent. It is from his critical examination of some of the bills presented that much valuable information has been given to the committee.

Two years ago a resolution was placed on the order paper of the House of Commons advocating Government Life Insurance. This year since the Bow River U.F.A. Convention has passed a resolution advocating this reform, a full discussion of the subject will take place at the U.F.A. Annual Convention.

Some years ago when increasing my life insurance I said to the general manager of the company with which I was doing business, that in my opinion life insurance should be carried on by a government department for the general service of the public, and not by private interests for the profit of shareholders. To my surprise he quite agreed with me, but said: "As long as the Government do not entertain the idea of going into it, there is no reason why we should not make a business out of it."

The Sun Life Bill

Nothing has awakened the public so much to the possibilities of Government Life Insurance in Canada as the effort during the past two sessions of the Sun Life Insurance Company to force through Parliament a bill, the main clause of which would have enabled the company to increase its capital to the extent of two million dollars. This at first may not appear to be of great importance, until we realize that the company made a profit

last year of some thirty million dollars and that the shareholders were then getting eighty-five per cent on their original capital. Under the circumstances there was no need of the extra capital and if it had been issued it would have been a hardship on the policy holders.

Embarrassed by Riches

To make matters worse these new shares were to be offered to the present shareholders at par (or \$100 each) on a pro rata basis when the shares of the company had been priced on the New York market at \$2,000 each. To use the words of the Superintendent of Insurance: "The company was embarrassed with its own riches," and was attempting to get rid of some of the surplus earnings by the channel of shareholders' profits.

If these profits had been made under State Insurance the money would have been used to cut premiums and give better service to the public. In the above case, it was a matter of a comparatively few shareholders enriching themselves at the expense of the insured, as fifty shareholders owned some 14,900 of the 20,000 shares of the company.

There is no doubt that mutualization of life insurance is growing and from that it will be a small step to State Insurance. It was put on record during this last session that of the ten largest insurance companies in the United States, eight were mutualized.

We are at last realizing in Canada the

responsibility of the State to the old people of limited means and so are passing legislation for Old Age Pensions. Had we life insurance nationalized this social reform would not have been needed as it would have been cared for by the larger measure.

No doubt we shall meet with strong opposition led by the old private insurance companies, but when we awaken the public to the fact that the Government will be able to give cheaper insurance to everyone than we now have, then the public will demand and the Government will have to undertake State Insurance.

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR ONTARIO

Old Age Pensions will be provided for at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, according to an announcement made by Premier Howard Ferguson. Provinces in which the Old Age Pensions legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament has already been brought into effect are British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Half of the cost is borne from the Provincial Treasury and half is provided by the Dominion.

WARS DUE TO THE FEW

"The wars of our time had their genesis in the minds of a few; they could be brought into being, however, only through the aid of propaganda, which averred that those who live 'over there' are different from ourselves and are, therefore, evil, having what we do not possess and longing to possess what we have."—Emil Ludwig, in *Plain Talk*.

"No, Richard," said she, "I cannot marry you, but I'll be a sister to you."

"Good. How much did we inherit from our father?"

British Labor's Banking Policy Means Nationalization, Is Stated

Party Which May Form Next Government of Britain Committed to Placing Banking Under Effective National Control—A Summary of the Main Points of Report Adopted in October

Since the note on the banking policy adopted by the British Labor Party was printed on page 10 of this issue, we have received British papers which state that this policy is definitely accepted by the leaders of the Party as meaning Nationalization of the banking system.

Speaking in behalf of Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Pethick Lawrence, another member of the party who is an authority on financial questions, informed the annual party conference that "the proposal is nationalization, and accepted the right of Parliament to determine the principles of policy," states *The New Leader*.

It is thus clear that the party which, in the opinion of many observers is likely to form the next Government of Great Britain, is definitely committed to a very notable change in the banking system. As, in spite of United States advancement, London is still regarded as the financial centre of the world, the decision is a significant one, especially in view of the fact that the severely moderate character of the British Labor party of today is admitted.

Some influential members of the party have accepted more advanced views on

banking policy than the conference program expresses. While the program does not in fact involve the acceptance in its entirety of the conception of social credit with which the name of Professor Soddy, of Oxford University, and other prominent Englishmen are associated, it will undoubtedly facilitate wider changes, and it does mean the transference of control of banking policy from a board of directors who have been accustomed to reach all their decisions in secret, and in large measure to dictate economic policy, to a more responsible body.

Step Towards Economic Democracy

Bankers, one of their most eminent representatives has declared, are "the arbiters of the world's destiny." Control of banking policy by a body whose responsibility to the people's representatives is recognized, would appear therefore, to be a step towards economic democracy or at least that it may make the attainment of economic democracy easier.

As the establishment of a Central Bank for Canada by the Ottawa Government is one of the reforms sought by the U.F.A., and as Federal U.F.A. representatives have been pressing this mat-

ter in Parliament, we believe that the decision of the British Labor Party conference will be found of great interest to members of the Association.

We quote below from a summary of the Labor Party report on this subject which appeared in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Four Points of Report

The *Guardian* states in part:

"The four points of the report are as follows:

"1. The control of the Bank of England by a public corporation containing representatives of such essential factors in the community as the Treasury, Board of Trade, industry, labor, and the Co-operative movement.

"2. The extension of existing banking facilities to people with small means by the spread of municipal and co-operative banks throughout the country.

"3. Such changes in the banking and financial system as will secure that the available supply of credit and of savings shall be used for enterprises of national advantage as distinct from those that are useless or socially injurious, and an inquiry into the best method of achieving this purpose.

"4. The carrying out of the Genoa Conference proposals of 1922 for the regulation of the value of gold by international agreement.

"The report . . . begins by tracing the grounds for the recent disquiet over financial policy which led to deflation and concludes that the lesson of the history of the last years is that 'there is an altogether insufficient connection between the political democracy of the country and the forces which determine this kind of policy.' On the currency problem, the report looks to international action to secure stability, and urges that the true policy for this country is to implement the proposals of the Genoa conference of 1922. To prevent, in case of trade recovery and a larger demand for money, an unnecessarily large drain on the world's gold resources, the report suggests an enlargement of the fiduciary issue.

"On the control of credit the report favors 'an attempt to secure qualitative and not merely quantitative use of credit,' and to this end suggests that an inquiry should take place to investigate the best means of carrying this idea into practical effect. The argument is that although today the banks do to some extent exercise qualitative discretion in the allocation of credits, they are profit-earning enterprises and governed by orthodox economic science, which makes no close distinction in the application of its terms 'to bread, clothes, gramophone records, cinema films, and racing tracks.'

"There can be little doubt,' the report says, 'that a considerable portion of the available supply of credit as well as a similar proportion of the national savings which are permanently invested, is in a national sense wasted in the support of enterprises which are nationally useless and may even be noxious. The recent course of events on the stock exchange indicates that a large amount of money is being invested in wild-cat enterprises . . . and it is reasonable to assume that a proportion of the available credit supply is being similarly squandered.'

"The report does not deal in much detail with the Bank of England. It points out that already the Government character of many of its functions is

recognized and that 'though the Bank is in theory a commercial enterprise owned by shareholders, actually its administration is conducted in close connection with the Treasury, and with some regard to its national responsibilities.' But, the report urges, its constitution should be such that it would be brought directly under public control, and its governing body made responsible to the community and not to individuals. How this should be done is not clearly indicated, the phrase used being that of 'control by a

public corporation' representative of the interests already mentioned.

"The report, it will be seen, is fairly cautious in its positive proposals, and it can hardly wholly satisfy those among Labor's supporters who have been attaching almost superstitious importance to the control of credit. It is the work of a committee of which Lord Arnold and Mr. Lees-Smith were members, which took up the subject after framing the proposals for the surtax, which were approved last year."

The Politics of Oil

How the Rivalries of the Great Oil Groups Threaten Goodwill Between Peoples—
"Pacifism" Futile Which Does Not Probe to Roots of International
Misunderstanding

A Book Review by HELEN E. GAULT, in *Glasgow Forward*

Standard Oil v. Dutch Shell

When Sir Edward's amiable article was published in America, it created an extremely unpleasant sensation. But America at once accepted the challenge. She is out to question Britannia's ruling the oil waves, and her question marks take the form of battleships. America now stands behind Standard Oil as surely as our Government stands behind Sir Henri Deterding and Dutch-Shell. Shall Great Britain be permitted to block the path of American Empire? Great Britain whose 'vitality is spent? Whose organisation and technique are of a past age?' Hundred per cent. Americanism thunders NO! Besides, 'the territorial type of Empire seems ill-adapted to the future.' American capitalism envisages an economic Empire. "Despite hands-across-the-sea speeches and talk of Anglo-American unity, the two empires are now in combat on the economic fronts of the world." The battle alignment is between Standard and Dutch-Shell.

Their agents ransack the world for the precious fluid. Diplomatic passports—and the diplomatic protests that so often follow them—are sealed in oil. Presidential chairs—in the Latin American republics—are slippery with oil. The passion for petrol explains the Mosul tangle, the Greek-Turkish war in 1922, the Arcos raid, the ubiquitous Mexican revolution, the Nicaraguan "incident," etc. At times the drama descends to melodrama.

Like a Movie Thriller

Lord Cowdray must at times have felt he was living in a film story! "The Americans even hired bands of Mexican brigands who destroyed his oil-pipes and set his wells on fire." Eventually his lordship grew tired of these wild-west oil tactics, and tried to sell part of his holdings to American competitors. But "the London Government intervened AND FORCED THE SALE TO DUTCH-SHELL AND OTHER BRITISH INTERESTS." (The capitals are mine.)

The scene shifts to Colombia. A Colonel Yates appears there. He is said to have a British diplomatic passport. He negotiates for a concession. "Yates' proposed concession would give to the British hundreds of miles nearer the Panama Canal." The Washington Government declares this to be a matter of grave concern! "Sir Alfred Mond, in 1925, obtained from the Panama Government a ten-year monopoly gold concession." But America says there is no gold in the concession. An American explorer alleges that the British Government through this concession obtained important naval

"He who owns the oil will own the world, for he will rule the sea by means of the heavy oils, the air by means of the ultra-refined oils, and the land by means of petrol and the illuminating oils. And in addition to these he will rule his fellow men in an economic sense, by reason of the fantastic wealth he will derive from oil—the wonderful substance which is more sought after and more precious today than gold itself.

"About 70 per cent of the world's oil is in countries whose weakness invites economic and political encroachment by major powers.

"Great Britain's present command of the world's oil sources runs to no less than 75 per cent of their entirety, compared with two per cent when that country entered the war."

M. Francis Delaisi and Dr. Anton Mohn have both written very valuable records of the history of the politics of oil. This latest volume "We Fight for Oil," by Mr. Ludwell Denny (Knopf, 7s. 6d.) brings those records up to date. The three quotations given above give an indication of the scope and intention of the book. Before the world-war only a few informed persons had any inkling of the Napoleonic role that oil was destined to play in the drama of world history and capitalist expansion. During and since the war there has been in the Governments of every great power a dramatic awakening to the limitless possibilities of the magic fluid. The awakening of Britain was early—and thorough—as the third of the quotations demonstrates. In America the awakening was tardy—but no less thorough, and it was a Briton—Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, director of the banking house Sperling and Co.—whose indiscreet article in Sperling's journal finally roused America from her slumbers.

Sir Edward wrote:

"The British (oil) position is impregnable. With the exception of Mexico and to a lesser extent Central America, the outer world is securely barricaded against an American invasion in force.

. . . To the tune of many millions of pounds a year, America before very long will have to purchase from British companies the oil she cannot do without, and is no longer able to furnish from her own store."

For, according to recent geological surveys, America's oil wealth may be exhausted within six years! Some authorities say eighteen years

bases in Panama. Consequently, the American Senate passed a resolution "directing the Secretary of War to advise the Senate of all facts and circumstances relative to concessions secured by the British Government in the Republic of Panama."

"Stolen" Oil

The struggle goes on in Mosul. America still demands "the open door" there. But Britain has been granted a "mandate" there! Of what use is a "mandate" unless to slam the door in the face of rival oil interests! For Mosul is rich in the wealth-giving liquid. In Russia the drama becomes a comedy. Sir Henri Deterding "owns" much oil wealth there. The unfeeling Soviets have nationalised it! Jix, *The Daily Mail*, the Midland Bank, are all made use of to bring the sacrilegious Bolshevik to his senses! When—oh horror—Standard appears on the horizon willing to come to terms with the Russian "thieves" Standard, with the "stolen" R.O.P., invades Sir Henri's Indian market and a great price-cutting battle ensues. But American papers allege that Sir Henri had been himself secretly bargaining with the Soviets for this same R.O.P. It is only called "stolen" when your competitor bests you in intrigue!

An amazing book, and one which no student of international affairs can afford to ignore. Oil means power. Oil means wealth. Untold riches—and power—will belong to that Government which finally wrests the right to "fuel" every vessel which passes through the Panama Canal. It will become the controller of ocean commerce. This is but one of the "glittering prizes" for which the oil interests contend. Admiral Fisher said of Deterding that he was "Napoleonic in his audacity and Cromwellian in his thoroughness." He might have added that the ruling-classes are Realists. They know that it is power that matters. Labour politics have not yet taken the measure of the forces that control world politics. Incantations about Brotherhood take us nowhere. The Realist merely smiles.

Note on Mrs. Gault's Review

There are no other citizens of Canada who more readily commingle, who understand one another better, or between whom there are closer bonds of friendship, than those of British origin, those who are of United States birth and upbringing, and native Canadians.

There is no effective distinction between them. They are a confraternity. That may with truth be said also of Canadians of other countries of origin who have entered into the full enjoyment of our common citizenship. But because between those who have been mentioned there is community of language and a certain community of tradition, the bond is of an exceptionally close nature.

The citizens of Canada are vitally concerned in the preservation of cordial relationships between the peoples of Britain and the United States. They can render effective service only if they understand thoroughly what forces tend to lack of harmony between the two Governments. An attempt to shed light on disturbing factors, therefore, cannot be regarded as "anti-British" on the one hand or "anti-American" on the other. It is the plain duty of those who can help to do so to bring realities into the open.

Mr. Denny's book has been widely reviewed in British and United States periodicals. He is not a politician, but a man who has had extensive experience in the affairs with which he deals. It may be that he has the business man's tendency to exaggerate the importance of events in his own field. Some reviewers suggest that the book

may have been written in the hope that the peoples of both countries, who care nothing for the distinctions between one business group and another, might be roused to assert themselves, and, clear eyed, to strike at the root causes—the economic causes—of modern wars.—Editor, *The U.F.A.*

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY

According to a forecast made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the world's wheat supply this year will be only about four per cent. larger than the supply available last year. This increase, the Department estimate, will largely be offset by increased demand.

Do Albertans Want These Power Trust Methods to Be Duplicated in This Province?

New Revelations of Continent-wide Campaign Against Public Ownership in U.S.A.—How Public is Befuddled by "Canned" Editorials—Public Ownership Would Be the One Sure Safeguard in Alberta

In previous issues we have quoted evidence given before the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, on the widespread corruption of the press and educational institutions by the American Power Trust. This evidence is appearing from week to week in periodicals in the United States, but it is being badly neglected by the news services, and, for the most part, does not seem to be regarded as "news". The *Edmonton Journal*, however, has in some degree made up for this deficiency by giving publicity in its news columns to an address by Ald. Gibbs, in which the utilities scandal in the U.S. was dealt with. The *Journal* has also published articles by Ald. Gibbs in support of public ownership.

At a time when large power interests are carrying on an aggressive campaign in Alberta, and when the issue of Provincial vs. private generation and distribution of power must be brought squarely before the people of the Province, and a decision made, the unhappy experience of the United States is a matter of vital concern.

Most Recent Evidence

Much of the evidence has been reprinted in *The U.F.A.* from the *New York Nation*. We publish below an article contributed by George L. Knapp to the October 20th issue of *Labor*, Washington, D.C., a newspaper representing the conservative wing of the United States labor interests:

"The Federal Trade Commission found last week that if you can invent a better way to hornswoggle the people, and make them afraid of public ownership and willing to submit to extortion by privately owned utilities, the gas and electric companies of the United States will beat a path to your door and pay you \$84,000 a year for the privilege of doing it.

"The Trade Commission, in its probe of public utility propaganda, reached the Pacific coast last week, and made one of the most amazing disclosures of the whole investigation

and are very bitter against municipal ownership.

"For the last four years this firm has been sending these 'canned' editorials to 14,000 newspapers, scattered all over the United States, and the Hofers boast that the amount of this stuff used in that time would make 64,526 solid newspaper pages.

"For this service, 90 public utility firms and companies have been paying the Hofers \$84,800 per year for the last four years.

"But not a line is on any of the 'canned' stuff to show that it is paid for by the utility concerns. The country editor who gets this poison has no means of knowing that it is poison.

Pose as "Missionaries"

"The Hofers pose as pure and unselfish missionaries, laboring in what they conceive to be the cause of the public good. Robert Hofer, the member of the firm brought to Washington, even attempted to carry that pose on the stand.

"The following is a sample of the way he was handled by Judge Healy, counsel for the commission:

"Judge Healy: You are not undertaking to say, are you, that you are absolutely independent in the things that you write, and that you are not influenced by the money you receive from these utilities?

"Mr. Hofer: I absolutely am!

"Healy: Have you ever printed a word at any time in the last four years to the detriment or disadvantage of the utility companies?

"Hofer: I don't believe we have.

"Healy: Do you want us to understand that this \$84,000 a year does not make any difference whatever in what you preach on any of these subjects?

"Hofer: Absolutely. We are giving our views the same as we gave them 15 years ago, before we had any utility support.

"Healy: Was it as profitable then as it is now?

Paid Well for Their "Dope"

"Hofer: No, sir. We believe in it stronger today than we did then.

"Eighty-four thousand dollars a year stronger!

"Thirteen years ago, according to Robert Hofer's own testimony, they were doing the same work for the Pacific coast utilities that they are now doing for those of the whole country.

"Sam Insull, of Illinois, is represented in the list of those who subsidized the Hofers. As the Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago, he kicked in \$3,000 per year; as the Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, \$2,500; as Public Service

(Continued on page 35)

Supplied "Canned" Editorials

"In Salem, Oreg., a town of 17,000 inhabitants, the commission found a firm, E. Hofer & Sons, which deals in 'canned' editorials. The Hofers are willing to support any special privilege; but they pay particular attention to public utilities.

The Rural Elementary School

FIRST ARTICLE

By LEONA R. BARRITT

The very kind reception accorded to my articles of last year on school administration and the rural high school by informed readers, and particularly the encouragement given by the Executive of the U.F.W.A., have induced me to write a short series on the elementary school—our own and the Danish—together with a brief account of the experiment being carried on in Soviet Russia. It is refreshing to note the interest being taken in the subject of education, and most gratifying to remember that our own Minister is working on a comprehensive and up-to-date scheme for putting into effect, as far as present conditions permit, the expressed desires of the organized farm people of this Province.

Not an Immutable System

The one-room rural school with its eight grades and small local district as the unit was not fastened on us by an All-wise Providence, nor should it be considered as immutable as the law of gravitation. The system originated in the New England States, and was a direct result of such pioneer conditions as the West never experienced. It was abandoned in the country of its origin nearly half a century ago for the very reasons which are dooming it to extinction in Alberta; viz., the obstacle which it presents to good elementary education, to say nothing of the almost insurmountable one to the advanced training needed for the complexities of the life of today.

In previous articles I have referred to the recommendations contained in the report of the survey of Saskatchewan schools. Two years ago a similar survey was made of the schools of British Columbia. Among numerous other recommendations put forward by the Commission making the survey were the following:

That the public school system of British Columbia provide elementary schools for children from six to twelve years of age, middle schools for pupils from twelve to fifteen years of age, and high schools for pupils who remain at school after reaching fifteen years.

That the middle schools be organized where possible distinct from either elementary or high schools, but combined with one or the other of these where the number of pupils makes such an organization necessary.

That wherever the number of teachers employed in a middle school makes it possible, optional courses be provided for pupils.

That graduation diplomas be given to all pupils who complete a three-year middle school course.

The recommended units correspond with those advanced earlier by Dr. Foght, of the Saskatchewan survey. These divisions would do away with the present Departmental examination for Grade VIII as marking the end of the public school course. Moreover, the "middle schools" would work along the lines of the present pre-vocational schools, providing optional courses to fit the needs of the individual pupil. The blight, or curse if you like, of standardization, and the forcing of the square peg in the round hole should be lessened and in time eliminated by this method.

Moreover, by providing proper courses and sufficient work, bright pupils would not be too greatly retarded on the one hand, nor too greatly accelerated on the

This is the first of a number of articles on education, to be contributed by Mrs. Barritt, whose interesting and instructive series, printed last year, will be remembered by our readers.

other. Many educationalists say of our present course that the eight years can, with continuity of work and good teaching, be covered by the majority of pupils in six years. Many are doing it, with the result that they are entering upon high school work too immature to profit by it. The passing of the examination has become the test of going on. However, the rural problem is not one of acceleration. It is the much worse one of retardation.

The Examination System

Now, just a word about the examination system. While it stands condemned on many counts, under the present school system, it is the lesser evil. The experiment of promotion without departmental examinations was tried out in Alberta a few years back with Grade IX. High School teachers who were unfortunate enough to get those thus promoted from rural and village schools will tell you, with tears or profanity, according to sex or temperament or both, how it worked out. Needless to say, the concession was withdrawn.

Before we can afford to do away with examinations, evil as they undoubtedly are, a complete change of the present school system in the rural districts and villages is necessary. Fewer grades, better educated and trained and more mature teachers, and, above all, close and conscientious supervision, are the *sine qua non* if a high educational standard is to be maintained. All these reforms will doubtless arrive when finances and the state of public opinion make them possible.



Mrs. LEONA R. BARRITT

Defects in Rural Schools

In the majority of rural schools—I am inclined to think, the overwhelming majority—the following defects are as much in evidence to the trained and interested observer as is a sore thumb to its possessor: There is first of all a great lack of playground equipment. Under these conditions children hang around the classrooms or make themselves a nuisance in the halls; or, worse still, perch within or on the top of sheds and outbuildings. Yet under the head of *minimum* school equipment I find listed in the School Ordinance "a sand pile, swings, teeters, a play-ground slide, equipment for basketball, volley ball, baseball and football!"

Where does the fault lie? In most cases with the teacher, for from observation and experience I would say that it is the rare English-speaking community that cannot be swung into line if the teacher is enthusiastic. On the other hand, it would seem that the inspection must be at fault as well if no pressure has been brought to bear on the School Board.

Indoors there is frequently—generally would be more correct—the appalling lack of black-board space. Yet the regulations say: "At least one hundred square feet." This is usually the first demand of the good teacher. Surely there is something wrong with the quality of the inspection here as well, when one finds a room with 40 children and less than 40 sq. ft. of blackboard.

Again it is the rare rural school where attention is paid to Art, particularly in the lower grades. Yet nothing gives the child more joy or a better aesthetic training than paper cutting, drawing, plasticine moulding, and color work with crayons and paints, when properly taught and supervised. Art is a compulsory subject, and that the work can be done in even the eight-graded rural schools our best teachers will testify. Similarly, judging from the infrequency of their occurrence, Music and Physical Training are under a ban. Provision can be made for the former, while the lack of physical training or organized games is not only inexcusable—it is detrimental to the health and well-being, mental and physical, of the children. Physical training is a compulsory subject on the course, but like many other things, one would never think so.

Inaccuracy and Untidiness

And last, but not least, inaccuracy and untidiness are characteristic. If you doubt this, watch your children's scribbles from year to year. Character is the fruitage of habit. In how many rural schools do you imagine that the habit of doing-the-thing-as-well-as-I-can is being formed? Of bringing everything to the touchstone of truth? Yet these are necessary qualities for success in making both a living and a life. Some such schools there are. But what happens? That teacher, who is found in them, is almost always snapped up by the town and her place taken very probably by someone inexperienced and inferior. And you cannot blame the teacher. Under present conditions there is no future, no chance for promotion or recognition in the rural school system. In many districts the work and the hardship are incredible. Surely a change is overdue.

Some of the Possibilities

In pointing out these defects, pessimistic as it sounds, I have touched only the

high spots. Let us look at some of the possibilities. Here is one rural school district as described in Dr. Foght's report, along with his comment:

Population Canadian and American. Best type of community school. Ten acres enclosed by woven fencing, platted and planted. School house, two rooms and basement. Chemical toilets, furnace heat; very complete equipment. Entire community working with teachers to make school "best in inspectorate." School work well adapted to needs of rural people. Had good community rally, largely attended. Schools of this type can solve the educational problems of rural Saskatchewan.

The ground plan of a model rural school was prepared by the United States Bureau of Education for the Panama-Pacific Exposition held a few years ago. It was planned as an all-year social and educational centre and intended as an enduring model for good farming and good living, suited alike for a one-teacher or a consolidated school. It provided for from 10 to an indefinite number of acres of land. Here is the description:

"In the central foreground lies the school building in a setting of flowers, shrubs and trees. This is flanked on either side by playgrounds. The large central area is used for baseball, football and track athletics; on either side of this again, and separated from it by planted trees, are the school's large experiment fields. At the left background is the teacher's residence and large grounds and garden. To the right of this can be seen the school barn and poultry pens, used jointly by the school and teacher. Finally, at the right of the poultry pens are the horse sheds where patrons stable their horses while in attendance at the week-end school rallies."

And the writer adds:

"It needs little imagination to picture the significance of such a school to any rural community."

Is it Utopian, think you?

Two Social Problems

There are two social problems which are concerning serious-minded people today, both of which must, in some manner, be linked up with the school. One is the necessity of imbuing the young with the ideals of Peace, if such civilization as we have is to survive and progress; the other is the means of spreading the gospel of co-operation.

In regard to the peace movement, the teaching profession of many of the countries of Europe are using the League of Nations as their starting point, Denmark as usual taking the lead with a League of Nations Day instituted for the schools. But the following, taken from some League literature, supplied the writer with an inspiration: "Locarno and the League of Nations were the Armistice Day theme in the schools of France. The Minister of Education asked the teachers throughout the country to tell their pupils of the League ideals which have brought about the new era of peace."

Could not Armistice Day be observed as Peace Day in the schools? Surely no time could be more fitting or impressive. The forenoon could be given over to exercises suggested by the Department, the afternoon to a fitting program staged by the children, and an address or addresses on the subject of Peace by qualified persons. The school could thus take the lead in what could be made a community function. Surely we could erect no more

fitting monument to the memory of those who died "that battles and that tears should cease to be." Would it not be worth consideration?

Teaching Co-operation

Regarding the teaching of the principles of co-operation, it is the writer's own belief that while something may be done in the public school, the real work must be left to the Schools of Agriculture and the Rural High School. The Wheat Pool is dealt with very satisfactorily in the new text book on Agriculture. We understand that the text on Citizenship will deal with co-operation in an elementary way, probably emphasizing its necessity in sport, school programs, community and municipal activities, etc. The spirit of co-operation can be developed and encouraged, in the public school, for co-operation in its essence is a thing of the spirit. Beyond this it would be unwise to attempt to go, both from the standpoint of the immaturity of the pupils and the nature of the rural teaching profession itself. The home can do more at this stage than the school. The real solution—and this is the recommendation of the Committee of the American Sociological Society on the teaching of Sociology in the schools—is the retaining of children in school throughout the secondary period. *It was the Folk High School which made Denmark the co-operative pattern for the world.*

In concluding, I should like to commend to my readers the following from an article in a recent number of the A. T. A. magazine, the organ of the Teachers' Alliance, referring to the new proposed School Act:

"It would appear that the Minister is tackling his problem in a careful and thorough manner and weighing the pros and cons of every alternative. *The possibilities of a really great advance, the most forward step that has yet been taken by any Province in Canada along the line of administrative reform in education, is in the eve of fulfilment.* The grand opportunity and appropriate moment are right here and now, they are coincident; therefore no spirit of uninformed criticism, sectional jealousies nor wanton throwing of a "monkey-wrench" into the cogs should mar the chances of success and the putting into effect of a scheme as comprehensive and thorough as the situation calls for."

WHO WANTS IMMIGRATION?

(Western Producer)

In all the heated controversy over the immigration question, not sufficient attention has been paid to the stand of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and other agriculturists. While most of the papers and public men of Canada proceed merrily on the assumption that immigration to Canada is an essential thing, these bodies of farmers hold that the best move to make under existing circumstances, is to cease moving. Immigration does not provide the farmer with larger crops, cheaper land or less extortionate interest.

In the long run, increased population might lessen his taxes or reduce his freight rates, although experience in more populous countries holds out little hope to him in this regard. A farmer recently pointed out that, under the existing land-price conditions, it might be possible for him to start his male children as farmers. With the land being filled up and prices consequently rising, this would not be possible in the course of a few years. He could not see the advantage of sub-

sidizing immigrants, whether from Great Britain, Europe or the United States, to enter the country and make it more difficult for the native-born population to make a start.

Labor men cannot see the advantages of horde immigration. In fact, they can discern distinct disadvantages, and have said so. Mass immigration would serve to increase the profits of the railway companies and the great commercial and industrial organizations. Immigration from any source, however secured, would do this for them. Consequently they are in favor of it. For the ordinary citizens, the wage earner, the clerk, the farmer, immigration simply multiplies his difficulties. From the standpoint of the average citizen, therefore, any kind of an immigration policy which is designed to rapidly fill up the country, is unacceptable.

The question of British or non-British immigration has stirred up the Dominion from one end of the country to the other. And yet that is not the most important problem. The ill-feeling which has been aroused by this controversy could be set at rest by the simple expedient of ceasing all efforts to persuade immigrants to come to Canada. The recall of the army of agents now busily engaged in rounding up human freight for the trans-Atlantic steamers would be the best move that could be made to solve the immigration problem. Those who come to Canada on their own initiative would be welcome. That is the only kind of immigration this country really wants.

BRITISH LABOR'S BANKING POLICY

The British Labor Party, which today constitutes the official opposition in Great Britain and may possibly form the next Government, is pledged, by its program recently adopted in annual conference at Birmingham, to the taking over of the Bank of England and the setting up of a body in control of both credit and currency by the Government, representing the nation, the co-operative societies, the trades unions and business, and the extension and development of municipal banks.

"NO MORE WARS, EXCEPT—"

"There will never be any more war. Fifteen powers, large and small, have solemnly declared, with some insignificant reservations, that they will never again appeal to force in any controversies which may arise between them.

"That is, none of these powers will again have recourse to war unless (a) it is attacked by someone; (b) unless it believes that its honor and security oblige it, directly or indirectly, to attack another power; (c) unless it is obliged to go to the aid of a friend who is probably going to be attacked.

"In short, none of the 15 powers will ever again make war, except for one of the reasons which in the past have caused war. But if, unfortunately, some other reason for war—some reason of which no one has ever heard—should arise, each of the 15 powers will remain firmly and imperturbably at peace—at least, it goes without saying, unless the situation should be one impossible to meet except by war.

"Such is the Kellogg Pact—a great and noble document, signed with handclasps and tears of joy.

"And, meanwhile, all the signatory powers continue to train soldiers, to build warships, and to manufacture poison gas, as usual. But it is understood that no one will make use of these things. They exist only as ornaments."—*The Referee*, London, England.

The Contribution of the U.F.A. to Social Progress

Democracy Under Attack—Can It Be Preserved Under New Forms?—Modern Social Theories and U.F.A. Practice.



By
W. N. SMITH

The plan of action adopted by the Alberta farmers is based on the belief that, just as in the realms of science and technology, of manufacturing and engineering, old methods and old practices must give place from time to time to newer methods which are more efficient, so in the fields of economic organization and in public affairs, the changing needs of changing times must be met by new and more efficient social devices.

* * *

It is evident that in many quarters today, belief in the ideals of freedom and democracy has been seriously shaken. Less than ten years ago, it is true, the armies of the Allied powers were fighting, to quote the slogan of the day, ostensibly "to make the world safe for democracy." Since the conclusion of the war, the conceptions both of democracy and of freedom have been definitely challenged and their votaries stand with "sad and discouraged mien." The weekly periodical which boasts a larger circulation than any other published in North America, has set itself the task of winning the goodwill and approbation of its readers for the European state which is blessed with the most completely autocratic government known to modern times.

Signor Mussolini, on coming into power in Italy as the result of a revolution far more "radical" in its purpose and in its departure from established political tradition than the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, announced triumphantly: "Fascism has already passed, and if necessary will again pass, without the slightest hesitation, over the body, more or less decomposed, of the Goddess of Liberty." I use the words "more radical" on the authority of Dr. Oscar Levy, the distinguished translator into English of the works of Nietzsche, whose pupil Mussolini professes to be, though his claim will be challenged by some Nietzscheans. Dr. Levy condemns the Bolshevik revolutionists for having raised, as he declares, the standards of the French revolution. Of those eighteenth century conceptions of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, he wrote in 1924, in an interview on "The Spiritual Basis of Fascism"—"These ideas have decayed, nay have become idols which are as good as dead; it is for the new Fascistic movement to bury them altogether and to en throne in their place other ideals and living aspirations for the guidance and progress of mankind."

The idea of Fascism, according to Dr. Levy, is more radical than that of Bolshevism because (and of this he approves), it proposes as one step toward the realization of those "other ideals," to establish a hierarchy, whose basis, apparently, must be a new form of slavery. Fascism, he contends, means a complete break with the traditions established by the French revolution, continued, it might be added, in the creation of the United States of America, and in the extension of the forms of democracy among other nations of European stock, and in quite recent years among some non-European races. Dr. Levy regards the Bolshevik revolution also as an outgrowth of those traditions.

* * *

From philosopher-critics of democracy such as Dr. Levy, one may pass to Great

Wherein do the United Farmers of Alberta differ from the old political parties in their conception of the method by which, under modern industrial conditions, social progress may be made possible? This is a question which will have occurred to many of our readers who have not hitherto been associated with the U.F.A., or studied its principles.

In this article an attempt is made to interpret the principles of the movement in the light of history and experience. It is suggested that the plan of organization adopted by the U.F.A. may provide the clue to the solution of the problems of democracy, which, as a form of government, is now under attack from many quarters. The U.F.A. seeks, through group organization, and in co-operation with other democratically organized groups, to bring about a peaceful transition from competitive to predominantly co-operative forms of industrial and social life.

Originally written for the *Alberta Labor Annual*, the article is revised, with some additions.

Britain, where a man of no intellectual distinction, but of very great influence—a commercially-minded newspaper peer, whose papers command the largest combined circulations in that country—recently declared, on returning from a visit to Italy: "Britain needs a Government like that of Mussolini." The assault upon the very bases of liberty and democracy is thus being carried into the heart of the British civilization.

* * *

Approaching the subject of social organization from a very different angle, and inspired by a different motive, Bernard Shaw, many years before the war, coined the epigram, "Democracy substitutes election by the incompetent many for appointment by the corrupt few," while an eminent American, H. L. Mencken, who combines a passion for personal freedom with distrust of democracy, more recently described the form of government which goes under that name in the following terms:

"While the mob man divides himself into two tatterdemalion hosts, each led by leaders who tell him they will get the moon for him, the ordinary business of the world must go on on more earthly planes, and with greater regard for realism. It is on these planes that the so-called Invisible Government lives and has its being. That Government is composed of men who deal, not with glittering phrases, but with adamant facts. Capital is such a fact—money, credit, the whole machinery of orderly trade. The venality of politicians—their sole concern with their jobs—is another.

"The real struggle for power goes on behind the scenes, and usually in secret. The contestants here do not let the public know what they are fighting about. The plain man is hornswoggled into the belief that he is consulted and that his decision is final. It is, as to

who shall win—but it is surely not as to what shall win. Voting for Roosevelt, he elects a Pennsylvania Railroad. Voting for Harding, he elects a National City Bank."

Voting for a Harding, Mr. Mencken might now have added, he elects a Teapot Dome. We may substitute at our pleasure our Canadian equivalents for these institutions.

* * *

If democracy is a failure, it must obviously give place to something else. The sole aim of sound statesmanship is the highest excellence of society, and if any system of social organization fail, every individual who has faith in the possibility of a high future for mankind must search for a better.

* * *

Is democracy a failure, or is it that its forms are out of date or inefficient for the purposes of a modern civilization? Is the casting of ballots every four or five years by mobs of voters whose political education is mainly carried on by a press which with all its virtues is for the most part dominated by commercial motives—or by party machines necessarily controlled by those who provide the party funds, the great body of the people being too busy earning a livelihood to take other than a casual interest in public affairs—is that democracy? Or may means be found to make the expression of citizenship continuous and such as to develop political intelligence?

There are students of modern industrial and social life who believe that the forms of democracy, the manner in which opinion is expressed, require modification. One of them is H. G. Wells. Another is George W. Russell, the Irish scholar and literary artist who with Sir Horace Plunkett was largely instrumental in launching and bringing to success the co-operative movement which is rejuvenating the Irish countryside.

Mr. Wells, who like Mencken regards modern party war fare as a sham duel that goes on in the sight of the populace while the real duel, between economic forces, goes on behind the scenes, puts forward a suggestion for the building up, through self-education among the general body of citizens, of what he describes as a "Community of Will." He writes of:

"This stupid, leisureless world, with its ambitions shaped by the imagination of movie-producers, and its politicians judged by their space in the popular press, its great scientists unknown, and its great boxers world heroes, its generals incapable of learning and its business men cramped and hindered by a measure of value in which the art of accumulation is the chief factor." He contends that "Government by party in a national Parliament . . . must give place to the functional assembly in which the expert scientist and the expert administrator supply desires in the terms of a productivity accurately adjusted to them. The Minister of Education replaces the Minister of War as the head and centre of social economy. Democracy becomes an aristocracy by delegation. Property is the servant and expression of function, instead of the master of personality. Men be-

come spacious, free-thinking beings by adjusting the perspective of their lives to a world order, which they can shape by willing it to be."

* * *

But as the preliminary to an intelligently directed world order must come, if democracy is to survive, intelligent and efficient organization in the smallest units of the social organism. "Things are revealed to those who look upon the map of England which remain hidden from those who chart the roads through Utopia," said an English social philosopher, and things are revealed to those who look upon the map of Alberta, who assume responsibility in local affairs, who grapple with the problems which are nearest to them, which remain hidden from those who live in a world of unapplied idealism.

* * *

There need be no conflict between local activity and the world outlook. A statesman whose name since 1917 has been heard round the world, laid the basis of much of his later influence and usefulness in a fight by a few oppressed workmen for a few minor concessions from their employers—including the right to have hot water for their samovars supplied free by the factory in which they worked.

Such an event may have seemed to signify little in the life of a vast, sprawling empire in which despotism appeared firmly in the saddle. Yet the difference between a cold and a hot drink with the noon-day meal meant much to these workmen, and, more important than the immediate results achieved, was the growth of social consciousness, of loyalty to one another, which had been stimulated in the struggle. From co-operation in local affairs came a broadening of sympathy and of vision, until in this, and a thousand other places of industry, was engendered a spirit of unity, of common devotion to an idea—and an age-long tyranny was overthrown. It was the early struggles in the factories and fields which made possible, in a society more primitive than ours, and more accustomed to violence, the advance, in due season, from the bestial tyranny of Czardom to a new stage in social development.

* * *

George W. Russell described some years ago in an issue of *The Irish Homestead*, a provision of the treaty between the British Government and that of the Irish Free State, which to date has been inoperative. The Senate of the Free State is at present elected by one immense geographical constituency. Under the terms of the Irish constitution, however, the Irish people, through their representatives, have power to transform the Senate into a House of Industry—a body chosen by groups of voters engaged in the great national industries, and, I believe, by other units made up of a number of smaller groups. Mr. Russell expresses the opinion that, if such a House of Industry were set up, it would soon come to dominate the political and economic life of the country. It would dominate without any other constitutional change being necessary, without depriving the lower house, the Dail Eirann (which is elected by small constituencies on a geographical basis) of any of its powers. The House of Industry would dominate, that is to say, by sheer force of the superior ability and personality of the men who would be likely to find places in the Senate.

Mr. Russell gives in some detail his reasons for entertaining this belief. He considers that Irish public life has been cursed by certain forms of inefficiency inherent in the present method of choosing political representatives. The candidate whose chances of election are

usually the best, is the candidate who has a flair for demagoguery, the tool of the glib man—the man who has made of what we should call "glad handing" a perfected art—the village counterpart of Chicago's Bill Thompson. The voter does not associate a political contest with anything vital or of immediate concern to his community. He is carried off his feet by slogans; and skilful playing upon his patriotic feelings and his prejudices by an accomplished mob orator is the surest way to obtain his vote. That is Mr. Russell's opinion, after a life devoted, not to political agitation, but to solid work for the raising of the standards of rural life, to the renaissance in Irish culture, to such practical matters as the improvement of the grades of Irish butter, and the more scientific marketing of all the products of the Irish farms—which, converted into social terms, means increased responsibility and increased self-respect to every farmer in his life as a producer and citizen.

If, instead of being called upon to vote for one or the other of the candidates brought before him by a political party which he does not control, the farmer is given the opportunity to choose a representative of his co-operative creamery, what kind of man is he likely to choose? What kind of representatives are the railwayman, the machinist, the building trades worker, most likely to choose? Mr. Russell suggests that the voter will probably select those who, over a long term of years, have given the most efficient service to his organization, for the test of long experience in dealing with the everyday affairs of those whom he serves in the primary activities of production, is the most severe test, day to day and hour to hour, to which any man can be subjected. It is a test of ability, of honesty, and of loyalty. For these reasons, Mr. Russell believes that the Senate, were the new system adopted, would be composed of men whose moral authority would be supreme in the state.

* * *

It was an eighteenth century poet who wrote:

"For forms of government let fools contest,

Whate'er is best administered is best."

Mr. Russell, twentieth century man of affairs as well as poet, believes that the form which the selection of representatives may take has a very important bearing upon efficiency in administration. I think this must be admitted.

But while Mr. Wells and Mr. Russell and other students of our modern industrial life have been speculating upon the means by which democracy may be made effective, in Alberta definite steps have been taken in this direction and, in fact, what for Mr. Wells and Mr. Russell still remains theory, has been carried into practice, in some measure, by Alberta farmers. The form which the farmers' organization has taken has been the outcome, not in the first place of theory, but of economic pressure. During the past ten years, however, under the guidance of President H. W. Wood, ideas which have their roots in economic reality have taken on the form of a definite social philosophy. The social philosophy of the U.F.A. is native to Alberta, however closely it may be related in some respects to the ideas which have been set forth from time to time by thinkers in other parts of the world.

* * *

In this article it is not proposed to deal at length with the history of the farmers' movement in Alberta. Many of the readers of this paper themselves were among the founders of the movement.

In the early days of the development of the West there was no protection for farmers against abuses which are today universally admitted to have been grave. The farmer hauling his wheat to the elevator had no assurance of even the semblance of fair dealing. But I will not give a detailed recital of that chapter. It was through organization that the farmers found the means of having the more serious abuses removed.

The major activities of the farmers in the early days, however, were local (even now local activities continue to be the main business of the great body of farmers, who are from day to day dealing through organization with a hundred and one local problems.) A few farmers banded themselves together to purchase binder twine co-operatively, or coal. The same Local which served these and similar purposes became the centre of the social life of the neighborhood. In the Local the farmers discussed (as they do today) the affairs of their community—all their community affairs, from the means to be taken to assist an unfortunate neighbor whom illness prevented from getting in his crop, to the consideration of the problems of the school and the municipality. The Local was and is in some respects the equivalent of the old English town meeting, as Premier Brownlee expressed it some time ago.

* * *

But while, in community affairs, there was a tendency to unity, every Provincial or Federal general election brought a tendency towards division. The farmer began to wonder why, when he could co-operate with his neighbors in school or municipal affairs, and in all joint economic activities, they should make it a point of principle to fight one another when a Parliamentary representative was to be elected. The result of some years' consideration of this question was the birth of the political movement, which is not a distinct activity, but is merely one of the functions of the farmers' general organization, whether it be a Local, or District Association, or the Annual Convention. The initiative in large degree comes from the Local, and the autonomy of the constituencies in the selection of candidates is real. No candidate, if the spirit of the movement is observed, is expected to pay his own election expenses. Nor is he financed by any political machine outside his constituency. If there is any more democratic way of selecting representatives than this, I do not know of it.

And, so far as the farmers are concerned, I think that the present method of selecting candidates tends to meet the conditions which Mr. Russell considers necessary to bring about a raising of the standards of capacity and loyalty of representatives.

* * *

There has been considerable misunderstanding as to the meaning which the U.F.A. attaches to the term "group organization." The U.F.A. is not an occupational group. It is an industrial or economic group, and the essential thing about its representatives is, not that they shall be farmers by occupation, but that they shall represent the policy of the group—the general policy, broadly laid down by the Annual Convention of the Association. The president of the C.P.R. is the representative of the shareholders of the C. P. R., not because he can drive a locomotive—probably he can not—but because he can serve the shareholders most efficiently. The same principle holds good in the U.F.A., though it is natural to expect that in the majority of cases the most suitable man to represent a rural constituency will

be a farmer, and though, in the U.F.A., not shareholders, but producers, are represented.

The U. F. A. plan of organization is not an exact counterpart of the plan which Mr. Russell outlined as a desirable development under the Irish constitution. It is, as I stated, an outgrowth of actual conditions in this Province. I would not suggest that the Irish plan would be workable in Alberta today in the form which has been described, for our population is sparse, and we are faced in consequence with problems of a special order. So far as the farmers are concerned, means of making their citizenship effective have been found.

* * *

The problem of social organization is a difficult one. Forms must change to meet changing conditions. The British constitution is the oldest in the world and it has undergone more modification than any other. That is why it has lasted longer. The question which is raised by Mr. Wells, which is raised by Mr. Russell, is worthy of consideration. It may be that we must continue to move in the direction they indicate. It may be that the challenge to our powers of adaptability which they have issued must be met as a condition of the establishment of a society at once democratic and free and excellent. It may be that the farmers of this Province are today making a contribution to the development of a future Great Society.

As I wrote at the beginning of this article, I do not wish to put forward my opinions in a dogmatic way. In the words of a British dramatist and essayist, St. John Ervine, "I would no more dream of offering my opinion as a sure and certain guide to other people than I would dream of offering them my shoes as a sure and certain model in footwear." But I think that it may fairly be maintained that the questions raised by the men I have quoted are important, and that the answer is vital to the future of the institutions for which, as members of a race which loves freedom, and which has been nurtured in the tradition of democracy, we are responsible.

Failure of Kellogg Pact-- and Task Before Us (New York Nation)

Disarmament is still a rosy mist on the far horizon. The peoples may demand action, but the Governments tread warily at the mere mention of the dangerous word. Neither Washington nor London nor Paris has the slightest desire for any radical step towards disarmament, and the hullabaloo about the Franco-British agreement, is, in fact, a series of manoeuvres designed to throw the burden of the failure upon the other fellow. Each government wants to build more ships of certain kinds, and resents efforts to limit such action; and all the governments are willing to welcome open-armed any step towards reducing other navies if only it will not disturb their own.

The most disquieting aspect of this whole series of negotiations is its revelation of the complete absence of any really impulsive drive for peace. The foreign offices, having signed the carefully guarded Kellogg pact and advertised it as a far greater step toward peace than it was, are continuing to plan for war. The Paris correspondent of the *New York Times* cables that "It seems months, and indeed, years since August 27th, when the Kellogg pact outlawing war was

signed at the Quai d'Orsay. For since then no one has ever heard of the pact except to hear it sneered at. . . . It certainly seems as dead as the dodo." . . .

It is not a pretty picture. And despite the sun that shines alike upon the golden beeches of Europe and the flaming maples of America, this is not, in any political sense, a pretty world. The discouraging nationalisms of pre-war days exist, and, while the names of the foreign secretaries sometimes change, the old crew of officials schooled in pre-war diplomacy still rule the chancelleries. A genuine spirit of peace is not in them. *And the will for peace of the masses will have to become more articulate and intelligently directed before it can be finally effective.* If Germany is disarmed, and Russia ready for disarmament, France still adores Poincare; England thinks that peace means a world wherein Britannia rules the lands as well as the seas; and here in America we seem to be about to elect as President a man who talks in terms of prestige diplomacy and thinks that a nation must be feared to be respected.

Fiasco as it is, this latest revelation of the shallowness of British-American friendship, of the weakness of the drive for disarmament, is not a backward step. *Progress cannot be based upon illusion.* The extravagant hopes that clustered about the Kellogg pact have been shattered. Very good. We know better where we are. We understand better the magnitude of the task that still lies before us.

NATIONALISM AND PREJUDICE

"Nationalism is, of course, an extreme example of fervent belief concerning doubtful matters. I think it may be safely said that any scientific historian, writing now a history of the Great War, is bound to make statements which, if made during the war, would have exposed him to imprisonment in every one of the belligerent countries on both sides. Again, with the exception of China, there is no country where the people tolerate the truth about themselves; at ordinary times the truth is only thought ill-mannered, but in war-time it is thought criminal. Opposing systems of violent belief are built up, the falsehood of which is evident from the fact that they are believed only by those who share the same national bias. But the application of reason to these systems of belief is thought as wicked as the application of reason to religious dogmas was formerly thought." —Hon. Bertrand Russell.

Plan Grand Council of Labor and Co-operatives

Close Association in Britain Between Co-operative and Political Movements

A "Grand Council" representing the Co-operative Union, the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress is planned in Great Britain, according to an announcement made at the Trades Union Congress a few weeks ago by Right Hon. Arthur Henderson. Mr. Henderson had every hope that the plan would be successful. Thus the trade union, consumer, and political labor movement are being welded into a strong, cohesive body, for common action in capturing the keys to economic and political power.

The plans for the creation of the Grand Council mark a further stage in development of the alliance which took form in 1926, when a pact was signed between the

Co-operative Union and the Labor Party, and a joint committee established between the Union and the Trades Union Congress for the purpose of formulating proposals "intended to promote closer harmony between the two movements."

Statistics presented to the Co-operative Congress of 1927 showed that in 1926 the membership of all types of co-operative societies which are members of the Union had increased from 4,960,833 to 5,229,703—an increase of 268,820. Share capital amounted to £100,046,945 (over \$500,000,000) and retail trade was £184,879,902 (over \$924,000,000). The number of workers employed was 209,616. Since that report there has been further expansion in membership, share capital, and trade.

The co-operative movement in Great Britain is today definitely engaged in political activities, in close association with Labor.

New Use for Electrical Energy

Can Produce Fertilizer by Simple Process —Professor Sees Possibilities in West

Electrical energy may be used in the near future for the production of nitrate fertilizer for use in agriculture, according to Professor F. Watson Bain, head of the chemical engineering branch of the faculty of applied science, University of Toronto. He believes that such fertilizer will be required in Western Canada in years to come.

In a recent address before the Toronto Eclectic Club, Prof. Bain is reported to have stated that there was a possibility that the new process might be undertaken first in Manitoba. "I believe," he said, "that before many years pass we will have to supply fertilizer to the West. They have been 'mining' the ground there in the production of wheat."

By passing the component parts of water and air through a simple chemical process, ammonium nitrate, the best and most concentrated fertilizer known, could be produced in unlimited quantities, Prof. Bain stated. By the fusion of rock phosphate and coke a compound of phosphorus used in the fertilizing process would result.

Before many years have passed, Prof. Bain believed a great plant would be installed on some of the northern rivers running into Hudson Bay, where electric power could be developed. Water would be taken from the river to obtain its hydrogen content and nitrogen would be removed from the air. The two could be united to form the great basic element of plant food. He was of the opinion that rock phosphate could be found in the same area and that coke could be freighted in to complete the manufacture of phosphorus in the huge electric furnaces, which would derive their heating power from the harnessed waters of the river.

In both processes, Prof. Bain believed electricity would be used for the heat necessary in breaking up the elements of the mediums used. "It will be a contribution of electric energy," he said. "It is a field in which we can join hands to produce for the benefit of the country at large."

THOSE HEATHEN CHINESE

An American diplomat in China states that the recent civil war differed in many respects from other wars. It did. For instance, none of the opposing generals claimed that God was on his side.—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Victor Twigg, Pool member of the Amisk district, threshed about 3,000 bushels of 3 Wheat with only a small percentage of frozen grain.

Nels Linden, Wheat Pool member of the Wetaskiwin district, is preparing an exhibit of Banner oats for the Chicago International Grain Show.

John Gaunt, of Calmar, Alberta, writes: "I received my final payment for last year's crop the other day and am well satisfied with the returns for the year."

Dewberry U.F.A. Local No. 69 and Dewberry Wheat Pool Local No. 2, G-2, have been combined as one Local with Mr. Harry Wood as Secretary.

Canadian Pacific Railway created a world's record on October 16th by loading 2,411 cars from country elevators along its line. Allowing 1,450 bushels to the car, the amount totalled 3,495,950 bushels of grain.

The Department of Marine has suggested to the Shipping Union interests of the Great Lakes that boats should not leave Port Arthur or Fort William later than December 5th. The purpose of this suggestion is to reduce as low as possible the peril of lake navigation.

M. Bailey, of Pincher Creek, writes: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of unexpected cheque for \$70.00 with many thanks. This should open the eyes of the farmers. I have used this, I think, to good effect. I believe there will be more Pool members another year."

H. F. Spencer, Pool member of the Parkland district, suffered severely from hail last summer, the loss running from 85 to 100 per cent. Nevertheless he put in his combine and pick-up machinery and went over 900 acres, getting some considerable quantity of wheat.

The longest and heaviest load of grain in the world's history was recently carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway between Stoughton and Arcola, southern Saskatchewan, this train being a mile long. When the engine reached the switch at Arcola the caboose was beyond the mile board.

John G. Alement and Chas. D. L. McClean who recently arrived from the Old Country and took up farms at Strathmore immediately signed up as members of the Alberta Wheat Pool. S. J. Bennett, Pool member 1664, pioneer worker in the ranks of the organization, claimed the contracts of these farmers.

It is reported that France is faced with a problem of shortage of native wheat, partly due to unfavorable climatic conditions and partly to the fact that an increasing amount of wheat land is being left in fallow; the 1928 crop is said to be well below the previous five-year average and France is expected to import over 56 million bushels of wheat during the coming year.

Some of the Wheat Pool members in the Chin Coulee district suffered heavily from a prairie fire. Among the Pool members to suffer were John Huisman, who lost 1400 bushels of threshed oats and 150 acres of unthreshed wheat; L. C. Kraan who lost 40 acres of stooked wheat; and A. A. Anderson who lost a considerable quantity of stooked wheat.

The *Peace River Record* says that probably the best seed grain on the continent has been grown in the Peace River district this year. The *Record* suggests that the most of this high grade seed should be sown on the immense area of new breaking in the Peace country. By so doing a vast amount of high grade seed would be available to market in 1929. Herman Trelle alone threshed 14,328 bushels of registered Victory oats and 1200 bushels of registered seed wheat.

The heavy floods have caused a partial failure in the wheat crop of India and it is expected that production this year will be about 2,000,000 tons (75,000,000 bushels) less than usual, according to a cablegram from American Trade Commissioner Charles B. Spofford. As a result of this shortage in the native wheat crop, it is estimated that no wheat will be exported from India this year and that it will even be necessary to import a considerable quantity.

J. L. Salmon, a Wheat Pool member of the Claresholm district, made a test with phosphate fertilizer obtained from the Trail smelter to find out if an increased yield of wheat could be obtained thereby. Two five-acre tracts of summer fallow were selected and one treated with the phosphate. Both tracts received exactly the same cultivation. The fertilized tract yielded 54 bushels per acre and the other 42 bushels. The cost of the phosphate for one acre was 90 cents.

The British National Farmers' Union complains that British wheat farmers are in a terribly depressed condition because of the low prices of wheat. The average price of English wheat is 9/2 per hundred weight, according to the latest official returns, and this is away below the cost of operation under agricultural conditions in Britain. In the past five years the total area under crops and grass in Britain has diminished by 440,000 acres, while the area for rough grazing has increased by 293,000 acres.

A meeting of the Bentley U.F.A. Local was held on the evening of October 17, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chown. There was not a large attendance, but the discussion on Pool and farm topics was keen and interesting. These men seem to keep themselves pretty well posted on things concerning agriculture, and the only regrettable feature is that so few farmers bestir themselves to put force into their organization. A number of the members brought their wives and they served lunch, and altogether there was a very pleasant and profitable even-

ing. The next meeting is to be held in the home of Mr. Wyatt, Sr. J. H. Suggett is the president and Blain Hutton secretary-treasurer of Bentley Local.

The "Sixth National Competition for the Victory of Wheat" will be conducted by the Italian Government for the crop year 1928-29, states a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner D. F. Spencer of the United States. The rules of the contest are similar to those which have been published for previous years. The highest production over the average in each classification, together with methods employed, fertilization, seed selection, and soil preparation are to be the determining factors in judging the winner. In the National Contest the total awards will amount to 580,000 lire (\$31,000) and the highest single award will be 100,000 lire (\$5,000). In the Provincial competition the highest award will be 21,000 lire (\$1,000) and the total awards will be 75,000 lire (\$4,000). Colonial participation is to be permitted under the rulings.

Dr. F. A. Birchard and T. R. Aitken, chemists for the Board of Grain Commissioners, have conducted milling and baking tests of the 1928 wheat crop. They state that this crop is superior to that of last year grade for grade. They point out that the moisture content of all grades is low in strong contrast to last year. To date very little tough wheat (about 1 per cent) and no damp wheat has appeared on the market. The weight per bushel of each grade is higher than that of last year. Protein content of the wheat is higher in each grade, particularly in the lower grades. The baking quality of the flour for each grade is decidedly superior to that of last year. It is particularly noted, says the report, that the oven-spring of the bread, which is an indication of the strength, is practically the same in the lower as in the higher grades.

E. J. Clark, formerly of Hanna, but now living in Washington, D.C., writes Pool Head Office as follows:

"The presidential campaign is on in all its fury and the farmers are getting a great surplus of sympathy from the politicians as usual. It is rather amusing to listen in to the line of bunk peddled by the tool of Tammany as he pictures the farmers in the last agonizing cry of poverty and despair which he will change and have them all singing the Hallelujah Chorus if they will all vote for him. Hoover is playing the game more conservatively, as he can afford to. He is advocating co-operation and business methods and has other issues which I think will win for him. Canada has shown America the way to solve the farm problem and I believe that if the farmers will keep steady and back the Pools up to the limit that eventually it will be a world organization, then the surplus can be taken care of, as the oil and all of the industrial organizations are taking care of their surplus. Of course this is a big order, but let the sky be their limit for their onward march. I have never gotten over my homesick spells for my old home in Alberta, and never will."

Grain Trade's Fictitious "Average Prices"

Trade Has Low Estimate of Intelligence of Average Farmer—A Transparent Attempt to Deceive Which Has Been Many Times Exposed.

The Grain Trade once again issues its fictitious "average prices" in the hope of discrediting the Wheat Pool's true average price.

Year after year, in spite of the fact that the people know better, the Trade insists on producing its figures, dolled up to suit itself.

The Grain Trade knows that an average price that does not take volume of deliveries into consideration is a fictitious figure.

The Grain Trade knows that storage and interest charges should be deducted from its "average price"; also allowance should be made for discounts taken by the Trade in purchasing "street wheat."

The Grain Trade knows that thousands of non-Pool farmers did not get its vaunted average price.

The Grain Trade knows, and resents the fact, that the Wheat Pool Sign-up has been a success in spite of all the Trade could do.

The Grain Trade should know that the average farmer has ample intelligence to see through its figures.

* * *

The head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool received a mild shock last week when a contract was received from an agent of a line elevator company, who also farms some land, and from another line elevator agent three contracts which he had secured for the Pool. It would look as though the elevator company's own employees are alive to the advantages of Pool selling and unimpressed by the imposing publicity of average prices issued by the Trade.

Why Don't Men Learn to Meet Men!

Looking at It From the Elevator Agent's Standpoint

We read and see many articles written these days on the many many questions relating to the numerous phases of the economical and commercial life of our land. When we try to think of the number of different aspects and angles that weave themselves into the network of the commercial and economical life of our own country, we give up and admit that each of us can only endeavor to be master of one or two phases of the industry in which we are engaged.

A Difficult Problem

The writer happens to be engaged in the handling of grain in the capacity of receiving it into and shipping it out of a country elevator under the direction of the Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, and he has just finished reading the fourth and concluding article by E. J. Garland, M.P., on "Grading Wheat on Protein Content," in *The U.F.A.* of October 1st, 1928. I have no intention of commenting on Mr. Garland's article, except to say that it vividly points out that it will be a most difficult problem to substitute the present grading system with any other as far as can be seen at present.

One of the things that occurred to me while reading the above mentioned article was, that while we see so many writings in the various farm papers, I cannot recall seeing anything written by a bona fide country elevator operator. It seems to me that there are many phases of the experience of a country elevator agent, that if properly written, would make interesting and profitable reading. Surely, out of the thousands of elevator agents in Western Canada, a few would have the gift of setting down, on paper, some of the experiences that crop up from time to time. If we are what we term human, we must say that these experiences are of various character. When I speak of experiences I mean chiefly the

dealing with the many different types of individuals that haul grain to us and how we feel toward each individual. It is as sure as that night follows day that no matter who the elevator agent is, his feelings toward a farmer who hauls his grain are according to the attitude of the farmer toward the agent. To further explain what I mean I could take many instances, but I will only specify one or two.

A farmer may know quite as much about the whole method of handling grain as the elevator agent, and if he is tactful enough he can promote a friendly discussion between himself and the agent and they will be friends, and each will endeavor to see the other's problems, and assist one another, and nothing but a desire to use each other as friends can result.

Something in the "Attitude"

On the other hand, another farmer, having just as much knowledge about the grain business, begins to complain or make unpleasant remarks before he gets off his wagon. Or, he may not say a word, but there is something about his attitude that speaks louder than words, and the agent just feels that there are likely to be irritating remarks when he pronounces the grade of the grain. The farmer, of course, generally accepts the grade and dockage, but he makes some little sour remark that—well, it's like a drop of milk in a dish of cranberry sauce; the cranberry sauce was sour enough without the outward appearance. This same farmer is not likely to miss an opportunity, if there happen to be two or three other men present, to talk loud about the unfair system of grading, and what that same wheat would have graded four or five years ago, or how they grade wheat in the United States. On the whole he makes things disagreeable for the agent. If the agent does what is right, however,

he treats him with due courtesy and says nothing more than necessary. He is glad, however, when this man has gathered up his odds and ends and gone out of the back doors.

In this case it is nothing more or less on the agent's part than an effort to be civil. The agent cannot afford to offend him, besides, there is no use arguing or trying to explain anything to a man in that mood, especially if there are others present who are rather inclined to agree with him. The chief object for the agent at that moment is to preserve harmony. It only takes a word on the part of the farmer at the first introduction. An occasional one will swear at the driveway or something, or the back doors should be shut, or the back doors should be open. The last thing in his mind is the fact that he is creating an impression in somebody's mind—an impression that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. It may mean dollars and cents here and there, but it is of more value between man and man.

Why don't men learn to meet men?

Few Agents Won't Respond

If a farmer cannot approach the elevator agent as if the agent were a man, how can he expect manly treatment? If the farmer cannot approach the agent honestly, how can he expect honest treatment? In other words, if the farmer wants courteous, pleasant and honest treatment, why should he not meet the elevator agent in a reasonable, cheerful manner, and there are mighty few agents who would not respond with full measure.

Now the foregoing seems to be all one-sided, we will admit, and we must also admit there are irritable agents. There is no class without its crusty few. We must bear in mind, however, elevator agents are chosen by their employers, and if a man is of an ugly nature he does not get a position very easily. So that while elevator agents have to conform to a reasonable amount of business tact, they have on the other hand, to take the public as it comes, so that it cannot be denied that the odds are one-sided. Even if we allow that the agent is one of the crusty kind, it still remains that he is looking unconsciously for that first impression of the farmer as he approaches, and the smoothness of all the rest of their business relations is hinged on the impressions of that critical moment.

Now, I am happy to say that the last description of a farmer certainly is not the usual, but in the odd case it is not overdrawn. As Briggs puts it, "There is at least one in every community." I hope this little article will not be taken as a complaint from an elevator agent. I only hope that it may illustrate, if only in a feeble way, the importance of endeavoring to make our first impressions the reflection of the attitude we would desire toward one another throughout the rest of our whole acquaintance with each other.

—Poolagent.

BLAME THOSE WHO DID IT

Judge L. Gough, writing in the *Texas Wheat Grower*, says:

"Much has been said and written about the Canadian Wheat Pool's being the cause of the recent decline in wheat prices. The grain trade papers are very active in spreading the false propaganda and saying the Pool's encouraging higher prices caused the farmers to plant more wheat, hence the low price."

"New York papers took up the cry, 'The Canadian Wheat Pool depressed the price of wheat,' and one of our great

dailies in Texas also took it up editorially. Now the thinking public is asking the question, 'Who said wheat should go down because the Canadians had a Pool?' The Canadian Pool had nothing to do with the slump. Not a bushel of Canadian wheat or any other wheat was sold or handled in bringing about the decline. In fact, the records show that the actual wheat supply had nothing whatever to do with it, but the unlimited supply of wheat 'futures' sold in the wheat pit in Chicago brought about the decline, and only a few men did it.

"The records show that there were 919,034,000 bushels of 'futures' sold in Chicago in August. Futures sold in other United States markets run the total 'future' sales to 1,132,724,000. Hence, it is really seen that it was the billions of 'futures' and not the actual wheat that was used in bringing about this disastrous decline.

"Also, these declines in price can only be brought about by heavy short selling in large volume by a 'few big operators.' On August the 2nd, Chicago 'futures' were \$1.20 and the short interests that day were 102,459,000. On August 22, the 'future' short interests were 117,619,000 and the price touched a low of \$1.07½. The 'short' interests increased every day from August 2, to August 24th.

"When people seek for, and listen to the truth instead of listening to false and insidious propaganda spread by enemies of Agriculture, 'short' selling will be abolished and agriculture will have a chance to prosper.

"'Short' selling is doomed."

CANNY MARKETERS

The management of the Canadian Wheat Pool has been much too canny for the organized grain trade, says the *Nebraska Farmer*. In the first place, they placed men at the head of their Central Sales Agency who knew grain

marketing. This enabled them to have an even start with the organized grain trade. For awhile they were obliged to sell the major portion of their product through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and that gave the trade an opportunity to have a better line on Pool affairs. Now they market 75 per cent of their product direct to millers and processors throughout the world and only 25 per cent is sold on the Winnipeg Exchange. These primary facts are responsible for some of the ill-founded statements that the grain trade now makes about the Wheat Pool.

For instance, the report was current two or three months ago, that the Canadian Pool would come up to the close of its marketing year with nearly 100,000,000 bushels of grain unsold. No doubt the grain trade thought this statement was true, but it was not true, and the Pool closed out its 1927-28 sales with a very small amount of grain on hand. The management of the Pool has conducted its operations so quietly and effectively that its opponents and competitors did not know what was going on.

The grain trade now makes much of that fact that the first payment to members of the Pool for the 1928-29 marketing year is 85 cents as compared with \$1.00 per bushel last year. They overlook entirely the fact that when the Pool started operations four years ago the initial payment was only 75 cents. Here the Pool management again shows its good judgment. The first payment is based upon what wheat probably will sell for throughout the year and is always conservative. Succeeding payments are based upon what the wheat actually sells for throughout the year, and the first payment does not determine what that will be. In any event, the Canadian farmer who receives an initial payment of 85 cents this year, gets as much as the United States grower received as the whole payment if he marketed during the

months of August and September. In addition the Canadian grower has three more payments to come.

All in all, the Canadian Pool has met every marketing situation that arose and has kept its competitors, the private grain trade, in a state of constant confusion. The reason they have been able to do this is because they have a first class sales organization with all the economic advantages on their side.

News & Views

C. C. Harrington, of Pollockville, shipped the first car of the season of 1 Northern through the Pool elevator at that point.

J. R. Hannaford, of Howie, writes, "Please find enclosed two more contracts, and this makes every farmer in this district a Pool member."

Herman Trelle, Wembley, champion grain grower and Pool member, has threshed over 14,000 bushels of oats and 1200 bushels of wheat from registered seed.

Two members of the Wheat Pool, living in the Purple Springs district, have averaged excellent yields. Wheat on the farm of Philip Craddock, which was threshed with a combine, ran 55 bushels to the acre; while Russell Noble averaged 57 bushels to the acre off summerfallow.

W. S. O. English, Wheat Pool farmer and old-timer in the Peace River district, shipped the first car of wheat to Edmonton this season. This wheat graded No. 1 Northern. It was Marquis and weighed 65 pounds to the bushel. Mr. English farms 500 acres just outside of Roycroft.

Harvesting Pool Wheat



Top—Cutting grain on farm of Geo. Randle, High River. Mr. Randle is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Bottom—Harvest scene on farm of J. N. Johnson, a Pool member of Champion district.

Wheat Pool Field Service

Items of Interest Gathered by Field Service Men

Delegate A. MacGregor, of Granum, has been very active in campaigning for new members as well as rounding up the old ones. The result has been an excellent sign-up for Granum district.

On Wednesday, September 12th, the Pool elevator at Coaldale received 12,670 bushels and shipped 8,124. As can be imagined, M. F. McCann, agent at this point, was kept rather busy on that day.

Welling Pool elevator has been plugged a long time. This is a 30,000 bushel house. Mr. Empey, the agent, reports farmers binning a large percentage of crops on their farms. More space is urgently requested at this point.

Pool members in the Bluesky and Fairview districts, north of the Peace River, are eagerly looking forward to the completion of their new elevators. A rush season is in store for these houses when freeze-up occurs.

On Saturday, October 13th, the new Local at Granum held an emergency meeting at which they discussed the car shortage, also the matter of billing wheat to the Pool terminals. The farmer is certainly looking after his own business.

The new Pool elevator at Enchant received its first load of wheat on October 4th. Enchant is 80 per cent Pool sign-up, and the farmers are determined if at all possible to make deliveries to the Pool elevator. This is the right spirit and should be followed in other districts as well.

District A has more wheat binned on farms at present than any previous year. The return to members of excess charges by the Pool elevators and the paying of Farm Storage by the Wheat Pool is a big factor, and Pool members are determined to make delivery to Pool elevators where possible to do so.

Milk River, Warner, New Dayton, Craddock, Stirling, Wilson Siding and Raymond, all with new Pool elevators this season, were filled to the roofs on October 15th, according to a report received from Norman Nelson, Pool field man. The above points have a very strong sign-up, A-3 being one of the best sub-districts in District A.

The new Pool elevator at Tempest with H. L. Nelson agent, started with a bang, receiving over 100 loads the first day and continued with a rush until filled. This elevator has 21 bins and a 40,000 bushel capacity. This house is equipped with motor head electric motor, doing away with line shafting, clutches, rope drive and engine; handling capacity 2000 bushels per hour.

J. G. Evans, agent Pool elevator at Warner, reports the Second Series sign-up considerably stronger than the First Series in his district. His elevator has been filled to the roof and the farmers have been binning their wheat waiting for the completion of the new Pool elevator, the second at this point. This new Warner elevator will be a 21-bin house with 40,000 bushels capacity.

The new Pool elevator at Bow Island with A. J. Hale as agent, received its

first wheat on September 26th, over 20 trucks being in line at that time. Receipts the first two days totalled 18,000 bushels, 104 loads being delivered the first day, and 102 the second day. This elevator is a 21-bin house with 40,000 bushels capacity. Natural gas is used for heating and lighting and also as fuel for the engine.

Picture Butte, Iron Springs, and Turin Pool elevators on the Lethbridge Northern are filled to the roofs. Turin has considerable territory that was not hailed out and Pool wheat has come to Iron Springs from Sundial owing to congestion at Turin. All these points boast a very fine sign-up of Second Series Contracts. Agents of these elevators had planned on being among the top notchers for handling this year had not the hail storm cut such a swath through this fine district, Iron Springs being hit the hardest.

Many farmers in the Peace River Block, both North and South of the river, are taking a splendid advantage of the one and two cent farm storage scheme, in order to spend every available minute before freeze-up in fall plowing for an early seeding in 1929. Thousands of acres were broken last summer both by the old timers and new settlers, and this added to the large acreage being fall plowed should produce the biggest crop in the history of the Peace.

One of the field service men in Northern Alberta reports that Pool members are patronizing their Pool elevators wherever they can possibly do so. In one town a buyer for another elevator company who is a veteran at the game and well liked, states, "I have been buying grain at this point for 12 years. I have had during this period clients or farmers who would

From Farm to Export Markets



Top—Swathing grain on Vulcan farm of Hon. O. L. McPherson, Provincial Minister of Public Works. Hon. Mr. McPherson was formerly a director of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Bottom—Pool wheat being harvested on farm of J. Kinghorne, High River, Alta.

not haul their grain to any other elevator. To my surprise this year the situation is different—all go to the Pool elevator. The 4 cents patronage dividend came with a bang and we are absolutely helpless.”

On Saturday evening, October 6, the Granum Wheat Pool Local was reorganized. Some thirty farmer members of the Pool were present and a discussion of Pool problems took place. As a result of the meeting greater interest is being taken in Pool affairs. The new executive of the Wheat Pool Local consists of A. MacGregor, chairman; W. Laughton, secretary; C. Little, S. Sherman, D. Cameron, W. Blair, F. Matheson and G. Torrence, executive members. It was decided to hold meetings once a month.

Before Herman Trelle brought world-wide fame to the Peace River country, by winning the Grand Championship at Chicago in 1926 with wheat and oats, and runner-up in 1927, seed experts claimed the Peace River country would supply Canada, some day, with clean seed of highest quality. Trelle demonstrated in no uncertain manner what quality of grain grows North of Latitude 55, and many other farmers in this district are producing the same quality of seed. These growers in the Grande Prairie district are now organizing a Seed Growers' Association for the purpose of cleaning and marketing throughout Canada their surplus seed wheat and oats, and the

1929 crop of registered and first generation grain will be marketed through this association. Several organization meetings have been held and it is hoped this new association will be on its feet and away to a good start in the very near future.

North of the Peace River the Alberta Wheat Pool has a sign-up of 85 per cent or better. Many new settlers are going in north of the railway as far as 25 miles, and the majority of these are “sold” solidly on the Wheat Pool and intend to sign up when they have a bushel to sell.

Keep the Trust!

Since producers' co-operative organizations first came into being, a constant warfare has been maintained by interests opposed to the movement. It was easy for powerful and wealthy private organizations to squelch infant co-operatives in the early stages of the movement. The feeble little organizations laboriously brought into being by determined men who made up with enthusiasm what they lacked in practical business knowledge were pitifully weak prey when a determined attack was launched upon them. While the organizations were only too often killed, the spirit was not, and after an interval flamed up more fiercely than ever. Gradually the result of years of hard work and bitter experience bore fruit. The co-operative idea had its martyrs and their bitter disappointments and onerous tasks made a pathway for the light-bearers who followed.

One of the most effective methods for destroying co-operatives was for private firms to overbid wherever a co-operative organization started to do business. The

co-operative had not the financial stability years of profit-making had given the private companies and could not face the competition. “There's your co-operative for you!” these private companies would say. “What earthly good is it? It can't even come up to our prices.” So oftentimes patronage drifted from the new-born co-operative until it dwindled into nothingness. Then the old order was resumed and prices and practices of former days were again restored by the private companies. This method of destroying co-operatives was effectually overcome by the introduction of the term contract. In face of the contract private companies cannot use their ancient tactics, and co-operatives can build up their organizations secure from the scheming of adversaries.

The Canadian Wheat Pool has found the long term contract to be a veritable tower of safety and of strength. C. R. Fay, professor of the history of economics in Toronto University, maintains the long term contract between growers and

A Story of Progress



The above illustration shows the transition of the farm owned by Alex M. Wattie, near Hughenden. On the upper left is shown the log house erected in the pioneer stages of the development of this farm. On the upper right the fine new modern home is shown. In the early days Mr. Wattie used oxen to work his farm and as a means of transport. Picture of these is shown on the lower right. On the lower left the illustration shows the modern way of farming on this Pool farmer's land.

Pools is the stoutest kind of armour and should never be discarded.

Keep Your Pledge

In an organization so widespread as the Alberta Wheat Pool and embracing as it does almost every type of human being, it is readily understandable that the contract gives invaluable confidence to all the members because each one knows what is expected of him. The wheat grower at Whitelaw, furthest north railway point in Alberta, knows that the grower at Coutts on the southern border is bound to the Wheat Pool by the same enforceable contract. The contract really forms the Pool for the Alberta Wheat Pool is not a gathering of employees in Calgary, but the vast gathering of wheat producers all over Alberta. We here in the head office in Calgary are merely your employees, following the instructions of your Directors, who are elected and instructed by your delegates and these delegates, in turn, are elected by yourselves. So the contract binds you into the Wheat Pool and strengthens and solidifies the organization into an effective and capable unit. The Alberta Wheat Pool, as I have mentioned, includes in its ranks many types of humanity, and it is understandable that there are a few individuals whose word on a contract is not a bond. Unfortunately this type of person does exist. It is very rarely indeed that actual and dire need is so compelling that a member is forced to break the faith. Usually the cause lies elsewhere. From the dawn of history "keep your word" has been a law among men—written and unwritten. The man whose "word is as good as his bond" has always been respected and admired. Men have lost wealth, have endured hardship, and have suffered anguish rather than break a promise solemnly given. The signing of a Wheat Pool contract is the entering into a binding agreement, just as binding as the signing of a transfer of title, a cheque, or any other legal document. Each Pool member covenants with the others that he will "keep the faith."

During the lifetime of the first series contract a number of cases of breach of contract arose and were dealt with by the Board of Directors. Publicity was not given these cases except in exceptional and flagrant instances. It is now the expressed intention of the Pool Directors to see that violaters of Pool contracts are compelled to pay the penalty that the contract calls for. In no case has any Pool member the right to sell wheat outside of the Pool, except seed or feed wheat, and then application to Head Office for a permit must be made.

Permit Conditions

Under the Second Series Wheat Pool Contract a clause governing permits for the sale of wheat as seed or feed which will be issued to members on application, is less restricted than under the First Series Contract. A member obtaining a permit for the sale of wheat as seed may sell the wheat to (1) any farmer who agrees with the grower to use the wheat as seed; (2) any seed house which agrees with the grower to re-sell the wheat for seed only and for no other purpose.

A farmer holding a permit for the sale of wheat as feed will be privileged under the permit issued under the Second Series Contract to sell such feed wheat in less than car-load lots to a farmer or local feeder who: (1) to the knowledge of the grower requires the wheat for feed; and (2) by agreement with the grower undertakes to feed and not re-sell the wheat.

In all other respects the permits are

(Continued on page 26)



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Interests of the United Farm Women

Bernard Shaw's Views on Education

Some Follies of the Orthodox Method of Educating Our Girls and Boys.

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

Last week I made some comments on Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism."(*) Of course I shall be quoting him indefinitely if I comment on all the book, for, as I said, it contains no fewer than 84 chapters. I promise you I shall not do that, but I want to give you a few quotations from the chapter on Socialism and Children, hoping they will give you food for thought.

There are people who shudder at the very thought of State Control, but Shaw points out, speaking of course of England: "In the case of young children we have gone far in our interference with the old Roman right of parents. For nine mortal years the child is taken out of its parents' hands for most of the day and thus made a State child instead of a private family child."

One would naturally expect his views on education and schools to be far from orthodox and his criticism is most scathing. He refers to schools in far from complimentary language as "prisons politely termed schools."

Word Covers Many Things

"Education," he says, "is a word that in our mouths covers a good many things. At present we are only extricating ourselves slowly and as usual reluctantly and ill humoredly from our grossest stupidities about it. One of them is that it means learning lessons and that learning lessons is for children and ceases when they come of age. I, being a septuagenarian, can assure you confidently that we never cease learning to the extent of our capacity for learning until our faculties fail us." That latter part is at least comforting.

Shaw contends that "it is gravely injurious both to children and adults to be forced to study subjects for which they have no natural aptitude even when some ulterior object which they have at heart gives them a fictitious keenness to master it. It is, of course evident in all civilized states," he says, "that there are certain things which people must know in order to play their part as citizens. There are technical things that must be learned and intellectual conceptions that must be understood."

"Every intelligent woman," declares Shaw, "must stand aghast at the utter disregard of the children's ordinary human rights and the classing of them partly as animals to be tamed and broken in and partly as inanimate sacks into which learning is to be poured."

And just one more: "But our right to cultivate a girl in any particular way against her will is not clear, even if we could claim that sitting indoors on a hard seat and being forbidden to talk or fidget or attend to anything but the teacher, cultivated a girl more highly than the free activities from which this process cuts her off. The only valid reason for forcing her at all costs to acquire the technique of reading, writing and arithmetic enough for ordinary buying and selling is that modern civilized life is impossible without them. She may be said to have a natural right to be taught them just as she has a natural right to be nursed and weaned and taught to walk."

Is System Barbarous?

I have always said that some day in the future we shall look back and call our educational system barbarous. It seems to me ridiculous that we take active, energetic little children who love to run and play out of doors and have them sit still on the most uncomfortable seats for several hours a day—the children are so small and the hours in the seats are so long. It is like taking colts from a care-free existence and suddenly harnessing them and keeping them at work.

The folly does not seem to cease at the beginners' stage, but rather increases as the child advances in her school work. I do not know why it is, whether we are trying to pour too much learning in, but an educational system that keeps a growing girl in school from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3:30 o'clock and then gives her home work which sometimes takes three hours or even longer to do, is, I think, decidedly at fault. If it is the folly of measuring the cleverness of children and the ability of our teachers by "examinations," then may the day be hastened when they may be a thing of the past.

Men and women have urged and worked and legislated for an eight hour day for their able-bodied men. Fords have reduced their week to a forty-four hour week, realizing that it made for greater efficiency, and there is no doubt that in a short time it will be still further reduced. We seem, however, to sit calmly by and allow the children to put in "full time."

The First Essential

The first necessity for the ideal development of every boy and girl that they may be able to get the best out of life and give the best service is a healthy body. I do think that we often run the risk of impairing their health that their minds may be cramped.

Since we are not free agents as far as bringing up our children goes (for they are to a great extent State children for so many years), it is certain that there are few subjects of more importance to which we can give our thought than to this one of how the State shall best develop our children for its service. Tremendous strides are being made, and the reason the schoolboy does not "creep snail-like to school" is because the school is being made less like a prison. There is, however, room for much improvement in that direction, and certainly a system that

demands that the greater part of the day at school be followed by hours of home work, demands not only a change but a revolution.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

HOLD FIRST FALL MEETING

Stettler U.F.W.A. held their first meeting for the fall on October 6th, when twelve members and several visitors were present. "Interesting papers on Young People's Work by Mrs. Judd and Health by Mrs. Ed. Heck were given," reports Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary. "Reports were made of the successful millinery course held in the Town Hall in August, under the able tuition of Mrs. Nye."

IRON SPRINGS COMMUNITY WORK

Iron Springs U.F.W.A. have been assisting in raising funds for the purchase of a community hall. It is expected, states Mrs. Helen Green, secretary of the Local, that when the agreement of sale is signed the building will be free of debt. This Local is also co-operating in improvements to the local cemetery, leveling and plowing land and having it planted to trees and flowers.

WARDEN U.F.W.A. LOCAL

"Warden U.F.W.A. Local met at the home of Mrs. Madison on September 27th for the regular monthly meeting. There was a very nice gathering of members and friends present. Mrs. Beattie gave a report on immigration. Roll was answered with current events. The Social Committee gave a guessing contest, the prize going to Mrs. Seabrook. A delicious tea was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Cumberland."—*Stettler Independent*.

PREVENT ACCIDENTS

The "Accident Prevention Number" of the Alberta Public Health Bulletin, issued by the Provincial Department of Public Health, contains some arresting statistics of the causes of death, in Alberta and elsewhere, during recent years. "The purpose of this bulletin," to quote from the bulletin itself, "is to bring to the attention of the general public the seriousness of the situation as represented by the facts herein outlined, hoping thereby to create a sentiment in favor of greater precautionary measures." In Alberta, in 1926, the bulletin states, there were 46 deaths by drowning, 14 by fires, 19 by burns and scalds, 35 by falls, 32 from automobile accidents and 31 from mine accidents. Copies of the bulletin can be secured from the Government Building, Edmonton.

HAS INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

"Westling U.F.W.A. have had two picnics since our last report was sent in," writes Mrs. D. Will, secretary. "One was for the school children and all in the district; we also invited Birch Lake Local and school, and over seventy were present altogether. The picnic was held on the grounds of Mrs. Monson's home, and all had a jolly time. The other was the

(*)—The name of the English publisher of Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide" was given in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* We are now informed that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Saskatoon, have made a special arrangement with the publishers of the American edition, which is exactly the same as the British with the addition of a "Preface to American Women." The above organization can supply this edition to our readers for \$3 a copy, postpaid.

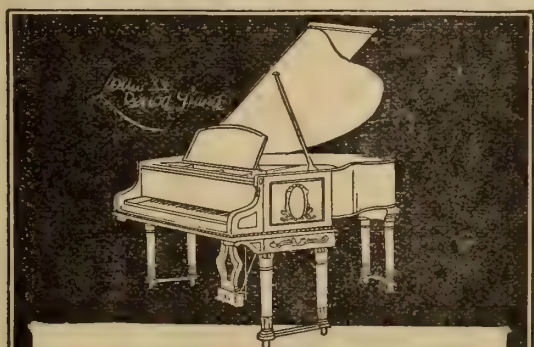
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annual U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. affair, which also went off splendidly, making a total of approximately \$175. The money has no set use as yet, but the U.F.W.A. Local pay their members' fees out of funds from social activities, and find the plan works splendidly so far. We hold our meetings at the members' homes. We always make an effort to look after any sick member, by sending flowers and visiting where possible." This Local has an increase over last year of eight members, so far.

CLINIC AT RIDGEWOOD

"Due to the efforts of the ladies of Ridgewood U.F.W.A., the Ridgewood hall was almost a perfect miniature hospital on August 23rd and 24th when the Health Clinic of the Department of Health kept their promised appointment. This clinic was composed of five nurses, a dentist, a doctor and a surgeon—Dr. Washburn of Edmonton. The first day was a busy one spent in examining the children, while the second day was devoted to operations and dental work. Forty children were examined, and fifteen operations were performed which plainly proves to the doubters that only necessary operations were done. Seven or eight children were given special dental treatment. The people who came in touch with the clinic are very well pleased with the work done, and speak highly of it. Thanks are due to the ladies for the way they helped to make the clinic a success." —*Red Deer Advocate*.

AT HIGH RIVER

"A fine representation of U.F.W.A. members gathered at the beautiful home of Mrs. Wyatt Brooklebank on Friday, October 12th, for the regular October meeting. Mrs. Gavin Findlay gave a paper on Peace and Arbitration, which produced considerable discussion. Mrs. Emmanuel Randle and Mrs. Alex Fraser suggested many happy devices for Halloween celebrations. Plans were arranged for the usual social gatherings

during the winter months. The district was divided into four groups, one in town, one to west and two east of town. Each group will plan its own social evenings. It was decided that the sum of \$15 would be given from the local U.F.W.A. to the Woods' Home and \$15 to the Lacombe Home. At the next meeting each member will bring a special contribution to go toward these sums. After the regular business, tea was served and a social hour enjoyed." —*High River Times*.

MERNA U.F.W.A. ACTIVITIES

"The regular monthly meeting of Merna U.F.W.A., which was postponed to last Thursday, on account of the busy season, took place at the home of Mrs. Thos. H. Smith. There was a fairly good attendance. Plans for the coming bazaar were completed and the various committees named. It was decided to hold the bazaar on Hallowe'en week and the date will be the 2nd of November. Committees are as follows: Sewing, Mrs. Blake-ney, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. S. McLennan; Lunch, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. R. McLennan, Mrs. Bratland; Decorating, Mrs. Blake-ney, Mrs. S. McLennan, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Bainbridge; Candy, Mrs. Colvin, Miss Vera McLennan, Dorothy Davis, Dorothy Leslie, Eva Cox; Program, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. S. Pottage, Mrs. Leslie. So much time was taken up with discussing the bazaar that the program had to be held over till the next meeting, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Bratland. At the close of the meeting a dainty lunch was served by the hostess." —*Killam News*.

CRITICISM

"Many a rough hand has ruthlessly pulled up a plant whose first flower was weak, and, it may be, commonplace, but in whose root lay potentialities of beauty the following summer may have looked for in vain. There must always be in the highest criticism an element of that insight which begets prophesy, and so, if need be modulates dispraise." —*J. Hogben*.

Members Urged to Place Orders Early for U.F.W.A. Cook Book

Order Through Local Where Possible—A Nice Christmas Gift—The Increased Membership—How You Can Help Make U.F.W.A. One Hundred Per Cent Strong

To All U.F.W.A. Members:

The U.F.W.A. Cook Book will be ready for mailing the second week in November. It will consist of about 220 pages, good quality paper, stiff cover with white oil-cloth and blue lettering. The price, including postage, will be 65c. The revenue from advertising enables us to sell at this low price, and we hope where possible the advertisers will be patronized. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be devoted to the work of the U.F.W.A. Locals will be allowed a commission of 5c per copy on each book sold, and we would urge that members order through the Local, if possible. To order through the Local it will enable your Central Office to expedite orders, and save time and expenditure in postage. If not convenient to order through the Local, Central will be glad to fill orders direct.

One of the introductory pages is devoted to a brief outline of achievements and aims of the U.F.W.A. The book consists principally of recipes from members of the U.F.W.A. Past and present

officers of the Association have contributed, also a few U.F.A. bachelors and some other prominent Alberta people. It will make a very nice Christmas gift, and we hope members will place their orders promptly, so as to ensure having copies for themselves and friends. We ask also that you try to get non-members in your district to purchase copies. We are having a limited number printed, and as a considerable expenditure is involved in getting out this book we would appreciate remittance with order, also your co-operation to the extent of helping to dispose of all the books before the first of January.

Increase in Membership

You probably have noticed in the October 15th issue of our paper the comparative statement for the first nine months of 1927-1928, showing an increase of almost 400 over the first nine months of 1927. You are also no doubt aware that your Provincial Executive are giving a prize to the Director whose Constituency

shows the greatest increase in membership. Keen interest is being shown in the Drive.

We are desirous of having a further increase during the remaining months of the year, and appeal to you to put forth every effort to have your membership 100 per cent strong. Appoint canvassers and try to have every woman in your district a member before the close of the year. Your Constituency Director will also appreciate your assistance in endeavoring to have your Constituency show the greatest increase.

Whether you have dues or not to remit, write and let us know how you are getting along. We are always interested in what you are doing, and through the medium of our paper, other Locals throughout the Province are also interested.

We hope early in December to send you the Call to the Convention, which we expect will be held in Edmonton, and we trust each Local will now begin to make plans to send a full delegation.

Yours fraternally,

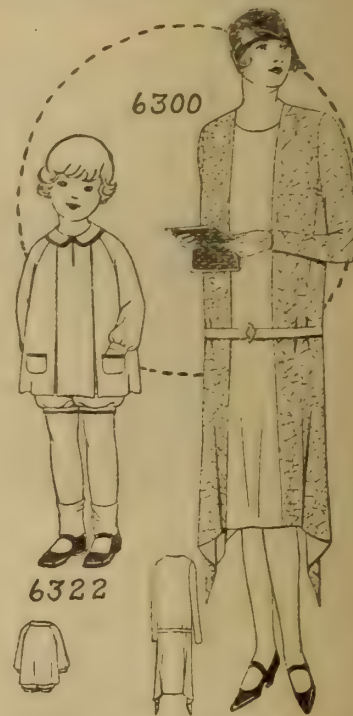
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Central Office, Calgary.

Secretary.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6322. Girls' Dress with Bloomers. Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1-8 yards of 36 inch material. 1 5-8 yards of binding or banding is required for the finish as illustrated. Price 15c.

6300. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 3 7-8 yards of figured material and 1 3-8 yards of plain material 35 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fulness extended is 2 1-4 yards. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Maple Nut Cake. 3-4 cup sweet milk, 1-2 cup butter, 2 or 3 eggs, 2 1-4 cups flour, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 1 1-2 cups brown sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon maple flavoring. Sift flour once before measuring. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then beaten egg yolks; add flour (sifted twice with baking powder) alternately with milk; add flavoring, salt and nuts slightly floured; lastly add egg whites beaten stiff. Ice with sour cream icing.

Sour Cream Icing. 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sour cream. Boil until it forms a soft ball; remove from fire and cool. When cool add 1-2 teaspoon maple flavoring and beat until creamy. Add chopped nuts if preferred.—Mrs. Bessie Scott, Stavely.

Doughnuts

One cup of sugar, one of milk, Two eggs, beaten fine as silk. Salt and nutmeg, (lemon will do), Of baking powder teaspoons two; Lightly stir the flour in, Roll on pie board, not too thin; Cut in diamonds, twists or rings, Drop with care the doughnut things Into fat that briskly swells Evenly the spongy cells. Watch with care the time for turning; Fry them brown just short of burning. Roll in sugar, serve when cool, Price a quarter for this rule.

—Mrs. Jennie Peters, Gwynne.

India Relish. Three quarts green tomatoes (chopped). Cook in salt water until clear, then drain. Add one large onion (chopped) two cups vinegar, one cup white and one cup brown sugar, one heaping teaspoon celery seed, one teaspoon curry powder, one tablespoon mustard seed, six red peppers (chopped). Let all come to a boil, bottle and seal.

WAPITI U.F.W.A. APPRECIATED

Wapiti U.F.W.A. is "as much appreciated by our community as ever," writes Mrs. Norman Talbot, secretary. "We have just sent to the Department for a library."

PARENTS ENTHUSIASTIC

The clinic arranged by Avondale U.F.W.A. was held in Irma on October 15th and 16th, and the parents of the children cared for are very enthusiastic in their praise of the splendid work done, states Mrs. R. D. Allen, secretary of the Local. "Twenty-eight children underwent operations, besides several minor treatments and dental work," she writes. "Mrs. Connelly and myself were appointed by our Local to go in while the clinic was here, and we feel that our Local did a splendid work in bringing aid to these children. I feel sure that 28 of those little ones in this vicinity are in a better condition to go on in school. Dr. Washburn and Dr. McConiche gained the confidence of the children by their kind way with them, and Dr. Williams, dentist, and the staff of nurses, deserve much praise for the part they took in the clinic. All patients to date are coming along well, and the opinion of the parents of the children is unanimously favorable."

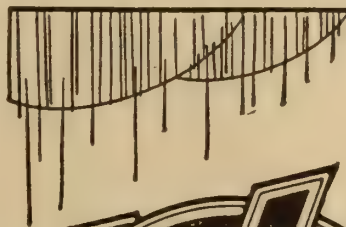
"Give me health and a day, and I will make ridiculous the pomp of emperors."
—Emerson

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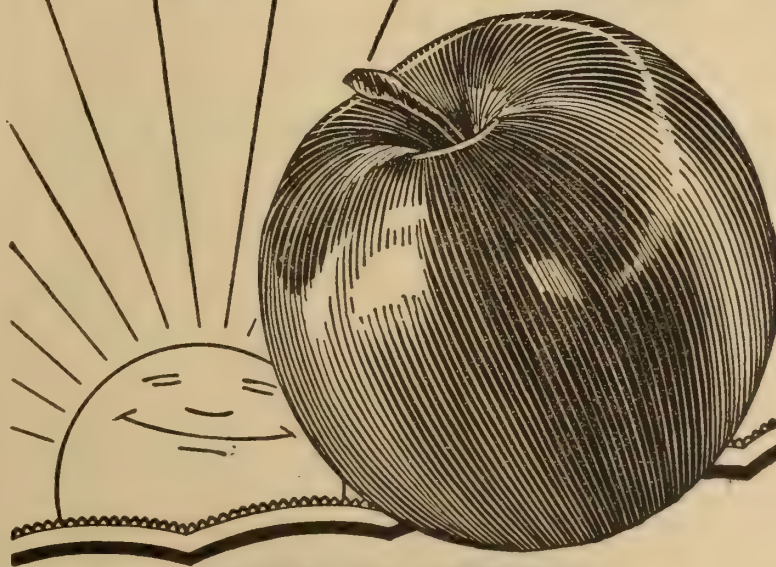
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U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Plan for the Winter Season

Dear Juniors:

We are printing on this page a very interesting little message from Miss Jessie Montgomery, who is Librarian of the Extension Department of the University. In this article Miss Montgomery tells us the results of last year's Reading Course examinations and outlines the Courses for 1928-29. I hope that our Juniors will all try to follow the Course this winter, and prepare themselves for the examination in June. You will find the course most interesting, especially if you keep in touch with Miss Montgomery during the reading of it, and are able to listen-in to her radio talks on the books you are reading.

We are also printing a suggestive program for 1928-29. We offer this program for those Locals wishing to plan their activities for some time in advance, and we hope that they will find in it some helpful suggestions. Of course, it can be changed to suit the individual needs of the Local, but some program of the sort should be followed by all our Juniors.

It is a good plan to open every meeting with a short sing-song, and the song suggested in our program, "Let's all get together," is a splendid song to start the evening off. Words and music for this song can be secured from the Department of Visual Instruction at the University for a small price. Why not have your secretary send for it and sing this rousing song at every meeting?

If you are going to try the Mock Election, using the proportional representation system, instructions for carrying on the election can be secured from Central Office. This is lots of fun besides being of great educational value.

Don't forget that our Junior Locals are entitled to representation at the Senior Convention and start now to prepare for the sending of your delegate. We are looking forward to full Junior representation this year.

Fraternally yours,

EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

HARMONY OCTOBER MEETING

The October meeting of the Harmony Juniors was held at the home of the Vice-President, with eleven members present. The meeting opened with the Junior yell, which was given right lustily. The resignation of the Senior Advisor, Mrs. Evans, which was handed in at the last meeting, was not accepted by the Juniors who are anxious that Mrs. Evans continue in the office until the end of the year at least. It was decided that a Hallowe'en party be held on October 31st at the home of Mrs. L. Evans and that each member contribute ten cents to help defray the expenses of the party.

STANMORE WINNERS

The winners of the various contests in the Stanmore Local were announced at the October 6th meeting. The winners were: For the best article made from a flour sack, Miss Christine Zachariason, and Miss Myrtle Zinger, with honorable mention to Miss Grace Levens; for the best flower collection, Miss Grace Levens 1st and Miss Ivy Adams, 2nd; best

scrap-book, Arthur Levens, 1st, and Miss Ruth Zachariason, 2nd; and for the best bird's house, 1st, George Levens. The prizes were given by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, who received a hearty vote of thanks for their kindness from the Local. The judges were Mrs. Thorburn, Miss Stal and Miss McClung, and Mr. Zachariason judged the bird houses. After the judging a short program was held, Charlie Burton, Miss Grace Levens, Arthur Levens, Ivy, Joan and Amy Adams, and Miss Myrtle Zinger contributing to the entertainment. The Local is to hold a masquerade party on November 2nd.

Suggestive Program

For 1928-29 Season

December—Christmas Entertainment. "Let's all Get Together" (Sing-song). Election of officers. Election of delegates to U.F.A. Convention. Christmas Play or Entertainment. Christmas Songs. Have hall decorated with red, green and tinsel—Christmas Tree.

January—Objective Night.—"Let's All Get Together." Each member to give two minute talk on what he thinks the objective of the Local should be for the coming year. This should be followed by a round table discussion and an objective should be set.

A Winter's Reading

(By Miss Jessie Montgomery, University Extension Librarian)

With the shortening days and the lengthening evenings, one's thoughts turn to fireside occupations, such as handicraft and reading. Executives of clubs are searching for new ideas for their winter programs. Last year many of the young people of Alberta spent pleasant hours reading the books prescribed by the Department of Extension as part of the preparation for University Week and the scholarship competition. Why not plan to include this year's reading course in the winter's program?

The winners of last year's scholarships were Rupert Fearnley, of Gibbons, and Bernice McLay, of St. Albert. These two young people will, we hope, have a very happy winter at the agricultural schools which they have selected. Rupert is going to Vermilion, Bernice to Olds. The Department of Extension hopes there will be much keener competition next June.

Three Books Prescribed

The books prescribed for this winter's reading course are again three in number. One is a novel, "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, a story of French Canada; one is history, "Trailmakers of the Northwest," by Paul Leland Haworth; and the third is a book of biography, "A People's Best," by O. J. Stevenson. It contains a number of appreciative sketches—charming pen portraits of distinguished Canadian men and women whom we should all know something about.

"Trailmakers of the Northwest" is a very vividly told story of the development of Western Canada, emphasizing the part

February—Social Evening.—Valentine Social. (Sleigh-ride or Box Social). Dance.

March—Economic Night.—Invite outside speaker to address Local on Co-operative Marketing or have member read paper on Co-operation.

April—Educational Night.—"Let's All Get Together." Report of delegate to U.F.A. Convention. 3 minute talks by members on men and women who have helped the Co-operative movement.

May—Vocational Night.—"Let's All Get Together." Election of delegates to Junior Conference. Vocational contest. (Full details later.)

June—Physical.—"Let's All Get Together." Report of delegate to Conference. First Aid Demonstration.

July—Social.—Annual Picnic. Organized games. Tug of War. Quoit Pitching. High Jumping. Broad Jumping. Foot and Novelty Races.

August—Social.—Camping trip. Pancake party, Weiner Roast or Corn Boil. Sing-song around camp-fire. Story telling.

September—Educational Night.—Public Speaking Contest. (Either challenge neighboring Locals or have it with your Senior Local or within your own Local.)

October—Social Evening.—Hallowe'en and Harvest Festival. Harvest Supper followed by entertainment and dance. Have hall appropriately decorated—if possible with autumn leaves and sheaves of grain and late flowers.

November—Educational Night.—Mock Election (using proportional representation); or Mock Parliament; or Mock Trial. Each member to tell how he or she helped to keep the Local working toward the objective set in January.

the fur trade has played in that development. It is a picturesque and romantic story.

The question is sure to be asked, "How can we get the books?" The best way, of course, is to buy them and have them as your own. The three will cost about \$5.85. But you may borrow them from the Open Shelf Library of the Department of Extension.

There may be some who, having followed the reading courses during the last three years, which have all dealt with Canadian history, biography and literature, would like to explore some other field. To such we are this year making another suggestion.

Alternative Course

We propose to offer, during University Week next June, an alternative course, open only to those who are attending for a second or third time. This will be a course in English literature. In preparation for this course, we ask those who intend to register for it, to do some definite reading during the winter.

We are going to suggest half a dozen essays, a small group of poems, and two or three good novels. These we shall ask you to read during the winter and come up prepared to chat about them with us in an informal way, to ask questions about them and to read more along the same line while you are here. Just how the course will be conducted we don't know yet, that will depend very much on who take it and how many.

We should like to hear from any who are interested in such a course as this as

Bright Children



Are those who are Properly Fed

Get This Pretty China

A bit of high quality china—such as you would buy for “best,” is found in every package of Quick Quaker marked “Chinaware.” Many women are making up sets of these dishes. Get a “Chinaware” package and feel the thrill of opening it and finding one of these pieces.

CHILDREN who are brightest at school are those who are properly fed. The body must be nourished and full of energy if the brain is to be alert. Breakfast is the child’s most important meal. It is the meal which starts bodily and mental activity for the day.

Physicians, educators and public men are calling for better breakfasts for the children. They know that during the four morning hours body and mind are most heavily taxed with work or play.

Don’t handicap your children by improper or insufficient morning meals. Give them a sustaining breakfast. Serve Quick Quaker Oats every morning.

Be sure always to get Quick Quaker. Each package contains a coupon with which you can secure useful household and personal articles of genuine value.

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soon as possible, when we shall definitely announce the essays, poems and novels chosen.

We are also ready to receive enrolments for the first reading course.

The books for the second course will probably cost just about the same as those for the first. They also may be borrowed, if necessary, from the Open Shelf Library.

KEEP THE TRUST!

(Continued from page 19)

similar to those in use last year and will, as heretofore, be issued from head office on application of the grower, and the grower will, as in the past, be required to send in a report of sales, a blank form for which is attached to the permit.

This should be clearly understood by all. Every reasonable Pool member realizes the danger of breaches of contract becoming commonplace, and with the new sign-up the practice should be eliminated.

During the past crop year a number of contract breakers contributed a considerable sum in penalties to the Pool. In future it is the intention to give publicity to any breaches of contract following settlement. Such members do not deserve being shielded from the scorn of their fellow-members.

BETTER PRICE SENTIMENT

The Modern Miller, Chicago.—Canada is piling up a big visible, but the Pool will not press wheat on an unwilling market. The holders of wheat have wheat to sell, but not to sacrifice. Another factor in the situation is the dry seeding in the winter wheat belt generally and a decrease in acreage seeded in soft wheat territory. These are things which give some stability to the price situation.

Restored confidence on the part of buyers should and will relieve the tension in respect to shipping directions. With winter coming on, enlarged flour buying is a natural consequence, making due allowance for the heavy forward selling to large bakers at harvest time.

A factor which some deem is significant is the recent report of crop shortage in Russia and none too abundant flour stocks in Europe, due to the restricted buying in the face of the North American harvests. Altogether there is a better feeling in respect to the price situation.

Recent Large Acreage Contract Signers

Wm. Seville, Bow Island, 530 acres; Mrs. C. M. Moore, Seven Persons, 800; A. C. Willner, Los Angeles, California, 300; P. C. Le Duc, Milk River, 300; A. E. Fanset & Son, Maybutt, 500; Alvin Nelson, Glenwood, 300; Homer Jenkins, Bow Island, 410; A. F. Vasselin, Bow Island, 325; E. E. Allen, Bow Island, 300; Yves Morice, Bow Island, 350; H. & Y. Kynonenbelt, Nobleford, 320; Hans Norjord, Stavely, 400; Robert Irwin, Brant, 370; Wilm Renn, Gladys, 700; R. F. Dye, Langdon, 300; A. E. Landels, Naco, 315; Wm. Fahl, Hanna, 300; H. S. Quaschnick, Hanna, 300; Jacob Bassler, Scapa, 300; N. G. A. Kellgren, Craigmyle, 300; H. L. Taggart, Olds, 350; Forbes Finlayson, Killam, 350; P. L. Williams, Strome, 300; Carl Boquist, Viking, 360; John Thielen, Allerston, 380; G. W. Fellger, Magrath, 300; E. M. Ririe, Magrath, 400; F. E. Strong, Maybutt, 500; F. J. Henderson, Bow Island, 350; Jonas Untinen, Carmangay, 300; Glen

ssell, Empress, 750; F. R. McDonald, Bindloss, 390; M. Saddy, Wardlow, 300; A. A. Larsen, Standard, 400; W. R. Sulzle, Rockyford, 300; Emil Schielke, Sibbald, 300; Halvorsen Bros., Alsask, Sask., 1000; William Vanderberg, Chinook 400; J. C. Hickle, Rose Lynn, 400; E. L. & F. S. McCandless, Watts, 400.

John Brinson, Three Hills, 700; Noah Gerber, Mayton, 300; C. W. Morgan, Killam, 340; M. C. Verburg, Coutts, 350; Oscar Wallmann, Foremost, 320; E. Beswick, Ashland, Oregon, 400; A. L. Campbell, Coaldale, 450; Fred A. Carley, Taber, 380; G. E. Thomas, Bow Island, 320; Robert Fairbairn, Bow Island, 300; Thomas Wright, Iron Springs, 473; Harry Hubbard, Lethbridge, 350; H. H. Gordon, Claresholm, 525; A. Fofonoff, Vulcan, 800; E. A. Elston, Ensign, 300; L. E. Elston, Ensign, 300; C. A. Detter, Arrowwood,

575; C. R. Bohannon, Acadia Valley, 355; J. G. Steed, Strathmore, 380; G. R. Anderson, Standard, 300; C. Bruggeman, Rockyford, 470; Emi Cammaert, Rockyford, 360; H. G. Campbell, Rosebud, 400.

James Glenn, Alsask, Sask., 310; W. H. Baker, Benton, 300; J. M. Tate, Benton, 340; A. Peterson, Chinook, 300; A. A. Mohl, Hanna, 300; W. H. Giltner, Hanna, 300; J. R. Boon, Delia, 300; M. A. Wuebbenherst, Craigmyle, 680; C. B. Morton, Stettler, 510; P. Oxamety, Kirriemuir, 500; H. D. Goodman, Hayter, 300; F. T. Price, Provost, 300; George Thompson, Hayter, 320; R. Wady, Bulwark, 320; J. A. Crower, Coronation, 480; Tom Colville, Killam, 300; F. J. Wesley, Strome, 460; Ben F. Kennedy, Killam, 300; F. C. Clark, New Westminster, B.C., 350; Ernest Belzill, Owlseye, 350; H. G. Curlett, Westlock, 450 acres.

Prof. Fay Writes of Wheat Pool Impressions

C. R. Fay, M.A., D.Sc., Professor of Economic History, University of Toronto, attended the Alberta Institute of Co-operation held in Edmonton last June. His address and contributions to the discussions aroused the keenest interest of the audience and the professor was a popular personality with all. In view of his wide knowledge of the co-operative movement and his acquaintanceship with Alberta people, the following article in the *English Nation*, by Prof. Fay, on "The Canadian Wheat Pool and the Farmer" will be of general interest:

Prof. Fay's Article

I write this on Lake Sicamous, B.C., after spending a week at the first meeting of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation. The Government of Alberta decided in this way to use a portion of the undistributed funds of the war and post-war Dominion Wheat Board. Every phase of co-operation was discussed. The general meeting was addressed by officers in the movement as well as by academic experts whom one speaker well defined as "ordinary men away from home." There was a women's section, and a strongly attended school of juniors under separate direction.

There is no such thing as breaking through to an economic Berlin. The Pool, now five years old, has not defied the laws of supply and demand, nor has it brought millennium. Nevertheless, it is an epochal step towards the rationalization of Agriculture. While it gains nothing from the hyperbolae of suspicion or praise which it has received in some quarters, it rejoices of its momentous effect on the morale of the Canadian West. Where in 1923 groups of farmers all over the prairies were talking revolution, debt adjustment, or moratorium, now they are talking Pool. It is a voluntary organization of their own creation. State-compelled marketing might have registered equal material success, but its spiritual value would have been slight. The Pool's emphasis on the non-material side is incessant and utterly sincere. Men and women will drive for miles on a winter's night, when the thermometer is 30 to 50 degrees below zero, to assist at a meeting by which personally they will benefit nothing. They do not try to "sell" it by appeal to self-interest; for it is against the economics in which high-pressure salesmanship so prominently figures that they are in strong revolt. The farmers as a body react to it as to a

social invention of their own making, forced upon them by their need and too good to part with in these better times. There are strong pool opponents, but the majority of non-members are the doubter or the extra-smart or those who feel a loyalty to the older co-operative way.

Pool Idea Is Popular

Probably most of us have tried to imagine how we should greet the appearance of a new religion. If we imagine a personal leader we are quickly brought to the ludicrous. For he would surely be victimized by publicity, snapshotted and written up, reviled if he would not grant interviews and sign a contract to enter Hollywood. Happily an idea cannot be vulgarized thus. Some saw religion in the attitude of Soviet Russia towards capitalism, though it was far from a religion of love. But quite properly the word can be applied to the atmosphere which is uniting the Canadian West today in its new co-operative endeavor. The movement has the faith, the drive, and, let us freely grant, the verbal exaggerations of a vital religion. It is the mould in which the farmer is casting the economic problems which present themselves all along the line. It is pool this and pool that. We have coarse grain pools, cattle pools, dairy pools, egg and poultry pools; and, as experience is showing, these applications of the wheat pool idea require adaptation to the commodity if they are to succeed. But common to all are the contract to deliver, complete producer-control and distribution of returns in proportion to deliveries. There is no restrictive membership or constitution by capital holding.

Why They Join

I have just completed a run through one small part of each Province, meeting Pool committee men, soldier settlers, and new settlers. "The Pool has been our salvation; I guess it was that or nothing." "Oh yes" (this from a bit of a cynic), "everyone's in the pool; it's the fashion." The newly arrived British family—and the First Three Thousand merit a book from Ian Hay as richly as Kitchener's First Army—will tell you why they joined. "We practically had the same thing at home" (Yorkshire was speaking in this case); "my wife used to buy everything she could from the co-operative store." To old timers and new arrivals, to English-speaking and to "new" Canadians, the Pool is community life on its

economic side. Bankers are practical men, and they testify to its steady effect. For by this device of periodic payments it has brought the farmer within sight of a cash basis. These payments are the milk-cheque of the wheat farmer. No co-operative succeeds unless the housewife is in support; and her particular loyalty is the egg pool with its little extras, to which Adam Smith in his day paid homage.

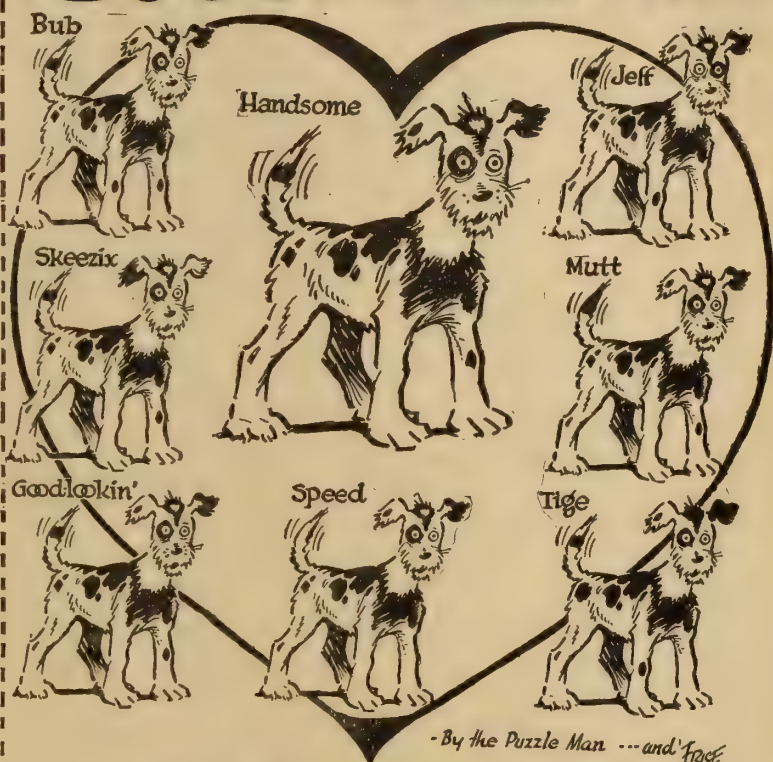
Proposals Freely Fathered

The Pool goes back to the farm and forward to the trade consumer, to the miller in Canada, to the miller of importing houses in Great Britain and Europe. Proposals for extension activities are freely fathered on it. It should finance co-operative supply, facilitate the operation of rural credits, set up flour mills, sell direct to co-operative stores. But it contemplates none of these things. The British Co-operative Wholesale Societies half a century ago were invited to spread themselves in this same way and wisely declined. For organization and accounting each Province has its own Pool, but all sales are conducted through, and are entirely in the hands of, the Central Sales Agency, the keypin of the whole, with headquarters at Winnipeg and a Western Sales branch at Calgary. The Alberta crop, which is exceptionally high this year, moves through Vancouver. The Pool is marketing rather more than 50 per cent. of the 1927 crop; and it has paid special attention to the development of the Oriental market, having perhaps 80 per cent of this trade at the moment.

The Elevator Situation

Integrated wheat marketing involves handling as well as selling; and handling involves local and terminal elevators, which clean the grain in addition to transferring and storing it. When the Pool began to operate in 1923-24 they owned no elevators. They used those of the line elevator companies and the two large co-operative organizations, the United Grain Growers (U.G.G.), which operated mainly in Alberta and Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which was confined to Saskatchewan Pool in 1927. The former, which handles supplies as well as grain, remains aloof, despite efforts to secure amalgamation; and unhappily at local points they are rivals for custom as well as for co-operative loyalty. It is very urgent that the virtual warfare between them should cease. The growth of the U.G.G. at the expense of the Pool would rejoice the grain trade; and throw co-operation back for a generation. But if the Pool continues to grow until its growth is at the expense of the U.G.G., the old guard, which fought the first battle of co-operation and consolidated the vantage-point from which the Pools have stepped off, may see the dwindling of their former owned assets. I found at many places a regret, sometimes amounting to bewilderment, that headquarters should be unable to reach agreement on the same lines as Saskatchewan. "The Pool needs competition," say the U.G.G., but this philosophy is a hold-over from the economics of competition. The Pool has the dynamics of the co-operative movement in its keeping. If to some people its enthusiasm has savoured of arrogance, let them ask whether this is not true of all new social growth. The same thing has been experienced in Britain in the Co-operative Store Movement and in Labor Politics. In Alberta the United Farmers (U.F.A.), a non-commercial organization, are the driving force in Pool sentiment; they are the Labor Party of the

\$1000. Cash Prizes



-By the Puzzle Man ---and Faye

Find Handsome's Twin

\$1,000 Cash In Prizes

1st Prize.....	\$500 Cash
2nd ".....	\$150 "
3rd ".....	\$75 "
4th ".....	\$25 "
5 Prizes \$10 each.....	\$50 "
10 Prizes \$ 5 each.....	\$50 "
75 Prizes \$ 2 each.....	\$150 "

GIVEN

Every contestant who qualifies WILL BE GIVEN samples of our merchandise valued from 50c. to \$2.00.

How to Win

Two of the dogs pictured above are exactly alike. HANDSOME is one of them. The puzzle is to find his twin—the dog marked exactly the same as Handsome. Six of the dogs have different markings; one of them, Handsome (the big dog in the middle) and One Other Dog are marked exactly the same. Look for markings only on Ears, Eyes, Crown of Head, Tail and Front Legs.

Nothing to Sell

YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above. When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to make a small purchase from our catalog to qualify. YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE.

Rules of Contest

1. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the name of the dog you think is Handsome's twin in the proper place on the coupon.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
3. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.
4. Be neat; remember, in case of a tie, neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Employees of Atlantic Mills and their relatives are barred from this Contest.
6. Only one entry will be accepted from a household.
7. Address entries to The Puzzle Man, Atlantic Mills, 145 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.

The name of Handsome's twin is

My name is

Street or Box No.

Town Province

Write name and address plainly in lead pencil, state whether, Mr. Mrs. or Miss.

Name of this Newspaper is

145 Wellington St. W **ATLANTIC MILLS** Toronto 2, Ontario

A Special Buy for Mail Orders, Only

Send us a money order for \$8.75 and we will mail you a 15-Jewel Special Wrist Watch with our name stamped on it as a guarantee.

The cases are green or white gold filled, silk strap. The watch is worth \$12.00. Money back if not well satisfied.

CHAUNCEY The Jeweler

116 8th AVE. EAST

"CALGARY'S WATCH HOUSE"

Way Down in Nova Scotia

Port Bevis, Vict. Co., Nova Scotia.
The Commercial Life Assurance Co.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my appreciation of the promptness of your Company in mailing your cheque for \$1,000 in payment of the claim on my late son's policy.

Your Company is to be congratulated on the service which it is extending to its policyholders, and if I can do anything for your Company at any time I will be glad to do so.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. J. MacMILLAN.

Edmonton
Calgary



Saskatoon
Regina



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with this great line—the best paying full time or spare time proposition in the country! Beautiful patterns, sturdy long wearing fabrics at factory prices sell on sight to men and women. Collect liberal commissions in advance. Write for big new FREE selling outfit today. Start earning big money immediately.

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STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PADS are surprisingly different from the truss—being mechanico-chemical applicators—made self-adhesive purposely to keep the muscle-tonic "PLAPAO" applied continuously to the affected parts, and to minimize painful friction and dangerous slipping. No straps, buckles or spring attached. For almost a quarter of a century satisfied thousands report success. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Soft as velvet, easy to apply—Inexpensive. No delay from work. Process of recovery natural, so no subsequent use for a truss. Trial of "PLAPAO" will be sent to you absolutely FREE. Write your name on coupon and send TODAY.



Awarded
Gold Medal

Awarded
Grand Prix

PLAPAO CO., 76 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Name _____
Address _____
Return mail will bring Free Trial Package

working farmer. And equally in the more conservatively minded Manitoba the common will calls for a solution that will not hurt the moral or financial standing of the Pool.

Three Advantages Secured

The Pool secures three advantages by the operation of elevators. (1) If co-operation is centred on price only, it will grow faint when prices fall. The local elevator is a visible symbol of co-operative effort in a great wide land where the elevator marks from afar the location of the village or little town. Success in this department of grain handling depends largely on a good understanding between the elevator manager and the members; to maintain it is an important part of the work of the local pool committee. (2) By the operation of local and terminal elevators the pool strengthens greatly the selling power of the Central Agency. Pool wheat will not now be the last to arrive when premiums are obtainable at the shipping point. The Pool members have volume behind them, and with this they can insure that the operation will be profitable in itself. The terminal earnings from mixing, "overages," sales of screenings, etc., are returned to Pool members in proportion to deliveries. (3) Clean grain saves unnecessary freight charges, and having volume the Pools can instal the best cleaning machinery in their local elevators. As Canada's

wheat land passes out of its virgin condition the menace of weeds grows. Better cultivation and pure seed are the correctives. The Saskatchewan Pool, when making its interim payment before seeding time, encloses with the cheque the circular of the registered growers of pure seed. Thus, as Sir Horace Plunkett has taught for a generation, better business aids better farming. These are technical points, but they are points which thousands of men, women, and children are studying and discussing in Canada today. The understanding of technique is a stimulus to loyalty and a mighty corrective to vague complaint. But the grower has an equally keen interest in price. What irritated him under the old system was the feeling that while he toiled, others speculated with the fruits of his toil. Now he feels that his organization is doing its best for him. And that it can do better for him than the outside merchant, if he will but stay by it, is certain. For he was an amateur selling to experts; he could not possibly know when to sell. This worried the steady men and irritated the venturesome into speculation on the futures market, where he was nearly always a bull. The Canadian West calls for venture, but there are real risks enough in frost, drought, hail, and pests; and to add further to them promotes instability, which swells the cityward drift and the flow across the international boundary.

Progressive Pool Farmer

The Alberta Wheat Pool numbers among its membership a very large number of the most progressive and enterprising farmers in this Province. One of its members is Alex M. Wattie, who lives in the Eastervale district, nine miles from Hughenden. The *Alberta Farm Journal* recently published a short article relating the experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Wattie and family during the 23 years they have lived at Eastervale.

The Wattie family settled on their present location in 1905—the year the Province of Alberta was formed. They came direct from their old home at Barrie, Ontario. It was on Easter morning when Mr. Wattie pitched his tent on his homestead. To this coincidence can be attributed the name of the district—Eastervale. Today the Wattie home is a fine structure and is a farm equipped with fine

barns and worked in a thoroughly modern manner.

When Mr. and Mrs. Wattie took up their land they were 28 miles from the post office at Hardisty. The oxen with which they worked their land had to be used to go to town, consequently trips were made very infrequently. At one time it was five months before they could get to town. Long since the ox team was discarded and new farm equipment and power machinery took their place. The modern house which is shown in the accompanying illustration was erected ten years ago and has been fitted with every modern convenience, including light and water plant, fireplace and radio. Built on the top of the southern hill of the winding coulee, this home commands a wonderful view of the farm. Mr. Wattie crops about 400 acres.

Misunderstanding Cleared Up

"When the Wheat Pools of Canada sprang into existence and flourished exuberantly in a year or two, there were many sincere workers for Consumers' Co-operation who saw in the new Pools only co-operative marketing machinery without co-operative spirit," says *The Manchester (England) Co-operative Review*. "There was talk (principally among consumers' representatives) of the possibility of 'holding the consumers to ransom.' Wheat Pools grew in body so swiftly that some feared that a soul had been omitted from co-operative marketing. The co-operator, who could not conscientiously back the old speculator-middleman, was very unhappy in his doubts concerning the new organization of the Canadian farmers.

Towards the Alliance

"The Regina Congress has cleared up many misunderstandings and dissipated much suspicion. In the first place, the

representatives of English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, present by special invitation, have been received not as customers, but as brothers in Co-operation; and so far as words can bind a great organization, the speeches at the Wheat Pool Conference commit the Pool to definite co-operative responsibilities in the international field.

"The visit of H. J. May, the Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, was another link of co-operative effort in the old and new worlds. So shrewd and experienced a judge as Mr. May speaks convincingly and reassuringly of the reality of the word 'Co-operative' in the Co-operative Wheat Pool. The spirit of Rochdale may be found in organizations very unlike the Rochdale model to outward seeming.

"We do not doubt that before many more congresses—perhaps even before the next International Congress—we shall see

in the co-operative wheat producers recognized members of an all-embracing International Co-operative Alliance. Such an addition to the Alliance will be an event of world significance.

Between Pit and Pool

"Co-operators who have watched the official press of the Pool farmers of Canada have found therein a real democratic outlook, a true co-operative spirit, and no antagonism to the reasonable rights of consumers. Realization of the ultimate power of the co-operative consumer to change the avenue of trade when prices or conditions become onerous has, we feel, little to do with the 'entente' cordiality displayed towards the consumers' representatives at Regina.

"The Canadian farmer does not suffer from the traditional prejudices of the British farmer, but has instead a tradition of progressive and radical views. Certainly the Canadian farmer entertains a greater respect and affection for the ultimate consumer than he does for the wheat 'operators' of Winnipeg whose gambling operations, margins, futures, and other vagaries filled the workers and farmers with mistrust of the one-sided manipulations of the competitive system. Similarly the co-operative wheat consumer must sympathize with the producer who wishes to have a voice in his own destiny. The alternatives are the Wheat Pit of Winnipeg or Chicago or the Wheat Pool, and the co-operator feels a natural bias in favor of the Pool."

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

A. J. McPhail, President of the Wheat Pool, in commenting upon the completion of the first "lap" in the Pool's journey, the closing of the business of the final year of the first contract period, remarks that very reasonable progress has been made. We submit that this progress is remarkable, even amazing, says *The Regina Leader*. During this first contract period the Western Pools have marketed approximately 750,000,000 bushels of grain, coarse grains included, with a total turnover in money in excess of \$1,100,000,000. Surely this is remarkable progress, and greater and more striking probably than even the most ardent believer in the pooling movement believed possible of attainment when the movement was launched.

As President McPhail points out, the Pool organization as a wheat marketing agency can only be effective to the extent that it is both efficient in management and in control of the largest possible volume of the total marketable crop of Western Canada. The final payment on the 1927 crop, together with Mr. McPhail's illuminating review of the Pool's progress during its first contract period, afford good reasons for an even greater membership than the Pool now possesses.

CANADA'S DOMINANT POSITION

The wheat market shows some very prominent features at the present time, according to George Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*. The article goes on to state: "The most prominent, we think, is the dominant position occupied by Canada, and as the Farmers' Pool of Canada largely controls the Canadian trade, the importance of the Pool as a factor on the international market cannot be overlooked. The present dominant position of Canada is all the greater because the big surplus supplies of the United States are being held off the market, or, at any rate, the bulk of the surplus is not being offered—the holding

back of some 300 million bushels of United States wheat is another outstanding feature of the present world position. Other striking features are the huge supplies and increasing stocks in the United States and Canada; the excellent prospects of the new crop of Argentina; the large takings of deficiency countries in the first two months of the current season; the extraordinary persistence of droughty weather in several important producing regions, these including United States, South Russia, India, the Balkans and France—in the two last mentioned, however, rain has now fallen, and Russia also reports that good rains have fallen. Australia has had droughty conditions, but light to substantial rains fell at the week-end.

"The dominance of Canada and the Canadian Farmers' Pool is bound to be a firming influence, because these sellers, as good business organizations, will do their utmost to obtain the highest prices possible; and it need not be said that the attitude of Canadian sellers is greatly strengthened by the United States holding policy and the knowledge that Southern Hemisphere supplies now have no great weight."

WHEAT POOL SITS TIGHT

"Some people seem to think the advance of last Friday was due solely to American speculative buying, but I do not share this view, far from it," says "Canadian Buff" in *Milling*, of Liverpool, England. "There was heavy buying for export in Canada, and the shorts evidently were thoroughly alarmed at the absence of selling on the part of the Pool. It is stated that 18,000,000 bushels were marketed in two days at country points, and the Pool, in company with other receivers, took this huge supply and apparently they made the initial payment without the necessity of selling futures against the actual wheat. No wonder the 'bears' got a shock. I can tell your readers that the banks are giving the Pool all reasonable financial assistance, and I am convinced that if they did not do so, the Government would step into the breach—no Government would dare to let the farmers' grain be sacrificed for want of financial aid at a critical time.

"The events of the past week have shown to what an extent the wheat market is dominated by North America and I am convinced that great efforts will be made to keep up prices in the next three months. I have just seen a cable from Chicago which mentions the buying of big firms, who are bulls on wheat at current prices, and the millers, too, are buying.

"The Canadian Pool is working steadily to lift prices. If the Southern Hemisphere harvests big crops and competes keenly in December, it may be necessary to revise opinions, but the Pool Managers will then be able to say outside conditions forced their hand. In the meantime they will sit tight."

THE TRUE POLITICIAN

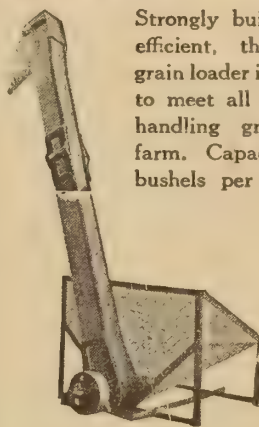
Two negroes stood on the fringe of a crowd where a politician was making a speech. "Who am dat man, Sam?" asked one. "Ah don't know what his name is," Sam replied, "but he sure do recommend hisself mos' highly."—*New Outlook*.

MUSTY

Theater Owner: "How did the comedian's joke get across?"

Stage Manager: "On the 'May Flow-er.'"—*Life*.

Save Labor - Cut Costs WITH THIS SMALL ECKARDT GRAIN LOADER



Strongly built and more efficient, this improved grain loader is constructed to meet all demands for handling grain on the farm. Capacity 10 to 25 bushels per minute.

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WINTER CRUISES

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J. E. Proctor, Manager

WHEN IN EDMONTON
MAKE

The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are Reasonable

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

Cream Prices---Here Are the Facts

Calgary District Milk Producers' Assn. Paid Average Surplus of Three Cents per Pound Butter-fat, Over Regular Prices, During Period of Seventeen Months.

In a circular dated September 28th, issued by Campbell & Griffin, Calgary, direct reference was made to prices paid by The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool Ltd.

Here are the facts:

Campbell & Griffin, Ltd., operated for the Provincial Dairy Pool during 1926-27, and never paid one cent surplus to any member of the Pool. The Calgary District Dairy Producers' Association operated from April 4th, 1927 to September 1st, 1928, paid the same price for cream as its competitors, and in addition the Calgary District Dairy Producers' Association has paid an average surplus of three cents per lb. butter-fat, over the regular price. This proves that the Association, not for a few days, but for 17 months, has paid 3c per lb. more for butter-fat than was maintained in the regular price.

In a bulletin dated August 13th, issued by P. Burns Co. Ltd., they claim the Provincial Pool was indebted to the company and other companies, (Campbell & Griffin Ltd., included), to the extent of more than \$100,000, because cream prices were too high, yet they paid at least 3c per lb. butter-fat less than the Calgary Association did, and what about the nine weeks in 1928, from July 5th to September 6th, when Alberta prices averaged 3.3c per lb. butter-fat higher than Saskatchewan prices? Campbell & Griffin and the others must have lost quite a bit more then.

Gift to Companies from Patrons

Now, when you consider that these companies paid 3c per lb. less than the Calgary Association did for 17 months, the companies should thank their patrons, and be very grateful to them for this magnificent gift of 3c per lb. on the quantity they received from them, in-

stead of asking: "Who is going to pay back the \$100,000?"

The old style of advertising, "We want your cream, we give you a square deal; we always pay the highest price," appeals to co-operators no longer.

As soon as the organization of the Alberta Dairy Pool was announced in September this year, some creamery concerns felt their bread and butter ticket endangered; up went cream prices, in some cases as high as 6c per lb. although the wholesale butter prices did not advance. This advance in cream prices was not love of the dairy producers, but it was simply love and self-preservation for the competitive creamery owners, which was amply proven by the fact that cream prices were again reduced, still without any change in the butter market at that time.

By reading the weekly ads. in the *Calgary Herald* each Friday, you will often see butter being quoted at several cents per lb. below cream prices. Any person with a little common sense will want to know, "How much does the store-keeper pay the creamery for this butter?"

It is poor business to pay more for a commodity than it is worth at certain times, and then at flush production pay less than the commodity is worth, in order to make up past losses.

The object of the Dairy Pool is to stabilize prices and at all times pay a price consistent with the wholesale butter market.

THE SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL LTD.,

533 11th Ave. West,
Calgary, Alberta.

Types of Co-operative Creameries

By J. RUSSELL LOVE

Let us now examine a representative of the centralized type. The Twin City Milk Producers' Association of St. Paul and Minneapolis is a centralized organization having a contract direct from the producer to the central association. Its primary purpose is the marketing of the fluid milk of its members. This is done on a bargaining basis, the milk being sold to the distributors at a fixed price. However, the distributors only take 38½ per cent of the milk delivered to the association by its members. The association, therefore, must take care of this huge surplus. For some time the association operated through the use of rented plants. However, it was soon found necessary to buy or build its own plants. Today the Twin City Milk Producers' Association manufactures butter, casein, cheese, ice cream and powdered milk.

Twin City Association

This association serves a district extending over a radius of forty miles from the Twin Cities. Within this area are

96 creameries and cheese plants of which 15 are owned by the Twin City Milk Producers' association. All members receive the same price for their milk. The members receive payments for their milk and cream once a month, but if necessary one advance at the middle of the month may be made. In the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis it is estimated that 85 per cent of the fluid milk distributed is bought from the Twin City Milk Producers' Association. Contracts are entered into with distributors and ice cream manufacturers. An extensive advertising program is carried on. Milk is sold to the school children during recess at three cents per half pint. There are 7,000 members in the association, which owns \$1,175,000 worth of property free from debt.

The members sign for stock in the association at \$50 per share and agree to have a deduction of 5 per cent made for the purpose of paying for the stock subscribed. There is today \$800,000 worth of paid up stock. The balance of the

assets are taken care of by the reserve standing in the name of the association.

Divided Into Locals

The association is divided into units known as locals. There are fifty of these local units, and while they are not a legal part of the organization, they are an important working part. These locals nominate the directors who are voted upon at the annual meeting. The fifty directors then select from among their number five officers who constitute the executive committee. The executive committee hires the manager.

All new members joining the association are required to take one share of stock for each four cows owned. Stock certificates are not sent out until the total amount subscribed for is paid, but interest starts as soon as \$50 is paid up. The present interest rate on stock is 7 per cent.

Contract Self Renewing

The contract signed by the member is self-renewing, but may be cancelled by giving thirty days notice before June 1st of any year. Only fifteen contracts were cancelled during the past three years. It is stated that only by having contracts with the members can the association enter into a contract with the distributors.

The association has two pools, the milk pool and the cream pool. The milk delivered by members is paid for on the same basis, based on delivery to Twin City Milk Producers, regardless of what is done with it. At outlying points cream is delivered and made into butter or sold for table cream. The profits are pooled and returned to the members shipping cream only. These are the essential points in connection with the Twin City Milk Producers' Association.

It might be pointed out that the Twin City organization and the Land O'Lakes organization cover the same territory, but there is the closest co-operation between the two. The Twin City organization is primarily a fluid milk organization, while the Land O'Lakes is confining its work largely to the marketing of butter. It is interesting to note that the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, which manufactures butter at several of its country points, has a contract with the Land O'Lakes Association to market its butter through the larger organization.

A Nebraska Association

An outstanding example of a successful co-operative centralizer is the Farmers' Equity Co-operative Creamery Association of Orleans, Nebraska. This organization commenced operations in 1917 with an output of 384,000 lbs. of butter. This centralizer has grown at the rate of 300,000 lbs. per year, and now has a yearly output of over 3,000,000 lbs. of butter. It is a capital stock association with shares valued at \$100. There are no contracts between the producer and the creamery association. However, a clause in the by-laws of the association states that no profits shall be distributed to any patron until he has become the owner of one fully paid-up share in the association.

In cases where the association deals with a local Farmers' Equity Union, \$2,000 is held back from the profits earned by the members of each Union, for which the Union is issued shares to the extent

of \$2,000 as soon as fully paid up through the cumulative profits of its members. This association has today through this means \$110,000 of capital stock fully paid up. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent is allowed on capital stock.

The association operates through cream buying stations which are established in the three states of Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. Cream is received up to a distance of five hundred miles. Within this territory there is very keen competition between the Orleans association and private independent centralizers.

No Grading System

The patrons are paid daily for each can of cream. This is similar to the system operating in Alberta. However, there is neither a grading law nor an unfair discrimination law in the state of Nebraska. Therefore, prices paid vary in different localities on the same day, depending on the competition that the association must meet. Since there is no grading system the same price is paid for all grades of cream. After it is received by the association it is graded for churning purposes.

The express and other costs of delivering cream to the association are pooled. The average cost of gathering cream in the case of the Orleans association is 1½¢ per lb. One-half of the total volume received is delivered during the months of May, June, July and August. It may again be noted that this is similar to the condition that exists in Alberta. The price paid to the producer for cream last year was 40.14¢ per lb. butter fat and the price received for butter sold was 38.1¢ per lb. The average over run for the year was 22.22 per cent. It might be noted that this co-operative centralizer carries on its system of operation along methods that are common to the independent centralizer type. The difference is that the profits earned by the Orleans association, which no doubt indicate the profits earned by independent centralizers, are returned to the members provided they each have become owners of one fully paid-up share in the association.

A California Type

In California we have another example of a very successful federated creamery organization in the "Challenge Cream and Butter Association of California" with headquarters at Los Angeles. This association is a federation of nine co-operative creamery associations and one egg producers' association. The creamery associations, some of which operate branches, are churning at ten points in California and five in Idaho. The combined membership of these associations is approximately 15,000. Unlike the Land O'Lakes organization these creameries operate under quite different conditions and circumstances. They are more of a centralizer type serving very wide areas.

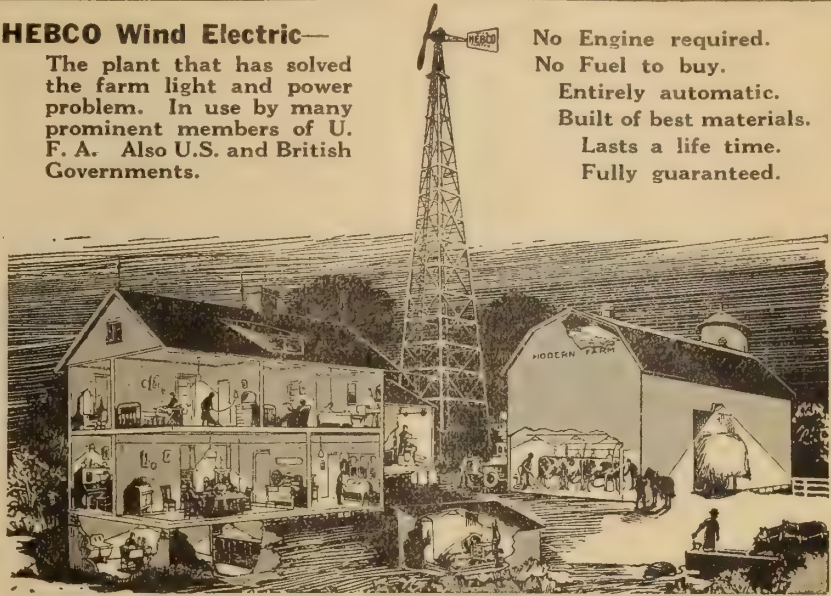
Besides butter, the Challenge organization markets eggs, cheese, sweet cream, plain and sweetened condensed milk, and powdered milk. This organization commenced operations on January 2nd, 1911, with two small co-operative creamery members, four employees and a one horse dray-wagon. Today it distributes over 50 per cent of the butter consumed in and around Los Angeles and also operates flourishing plants in San Francisco and San Diego. The total sales of butter average close to 30,000 lbs. for each business day of the year.

Only two of the member creameries are operating on the contract basis so far as the producers are concerned. In both of these cases a contract is incorporated in the by-laws for which the producer is

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signed up for life, or so long as he is in the dairy business.

Use Own System of Grading

There is no uniform method of paying the patrons. Some pay daily, some weekly and some monthly. There is no set grading system in California. However, the Challenge Creameries pay their patrons according to their own system of grading.

The producer receives for his butterfat from one to three cents above the San Francisco market quotation for solids. In California there is a production of approximately 55,500,000 lbs. of butterfat. There are 150 creameries in the state, of which sixteen are co-operatives. The so-called local creameries serve a radius of thirty-five miles, while centralizers operate within a radius of 150 miles.

An examination of these various types of successful dairy co-operatives indicates clearly that dairy conditions in any country are a deciding factor in determining the type of organization that should be promoted.

In State of Iowa

In Iowa, where dairy conditions are similar to those of Minnesota, we have flourishing local co-operative creameries. I should like to quote from a letter I received from C. Bechtelheimer, secretary of the Iowa Creamery Secretaries' and Managers' Association, in which he makes the following statement:

"Our association is refusing to recommend to producers in any given area the erection of a co-operative creamery, unless they can find from 1,000 to 1,200 producing cows within a radius of six to eight miles of the plant. The principal reason for this stand in this section is that competition with the large centralized creameries is so keen that it is difficult to maintain volume in the co-operative creamery, unless the co-operative can constantly outpace the centralized creamery in a given area, and the only way in which they can do this is to have a sufficient volume within a reasonable distance of the plant, so they can properly supervise the quality of cream delivered, and insure frequent delivery.

"Our co-operative creameries are successfully meeting the competition of the centralizers, simply because we are able to get a much better quality of cream, and therefore get more for our butter.

"In this state we do not recommend the type of organization such as they have at Orleans, Nebraska, because that type of organization is not able to pay but very little more than the centralizers are now paying in this territory. However, with conditions as they are in Nebraska, we certainly would recommend it, as I personally know that the Orleans plant, and several others in Nebraska and South Dakota, are very successful."

In North Dakota

In no part of the United States are dairy conditions more similar to those of Alberta than in the wheat growing state of North Dakota.

It has been difficult for Local Co-operative Creameries to operate in North Dakota, where dairying is not a major industry.

In Bulletin 182, on "Marketing Dairy Products," issued by the Agricultural Experimental Station of North Dakota Agricultural College, the following advantages are credited to Centralizers:

"1. Lower overhead expense, due to large volume of business. The important centralizers in North Dakota manufacture from 1,000,000 to over 5,000,000 pounds of butter. In addition to the manufacture of butter, many of them handle poultry

and eggs, thereby making more continuous use of their buildings and cold storage equipment.

"2. A higher quality of butter is produced and marketed from the same quality of cream, due to:

(a) More skilled buttermakers.

(b) More modern equipment.

(c) More scientific methods, such as the neutralization of high acid cream, and the use of "starters" for developing flavor.

(d) Careful grading of cream.

"3. More efficient merchandizing. Supplies are purchased in carload lots, and butter is shipped in carload lots, thereby getting the benefit of the lowest freight rates. The saving in railway transportation charges on carlot shipments of butter to New York and Chicago as compared to less than carlot shipments ranges from one-fifth of a cent a pound to four-fifths of a cent a pound for centralizer creamery shipping points in North Dakota. An average saving of three-fifths of a cent a pound amounts to \$6,000 on 1,000,000 pounds of butter, an amount alone sufficient to pay 6 per cent on a \$100,000 plant.

"4. Utilization of by-products. The larger centralizers realize an income of at least 1c a gallon from buttermilk which is manufactured into a powder or a semi-solid and sold as feed for hogs and chickens. At least one large centralizer firm has experimented with feeding hogs as a means of disposing of the buttermilk, and has also dried shells for chicken feed, and made fertilizer from hen manure."

This bulletin further states that:

"An increase in butterfat production, particularly during the winter months, and the improvement in the quality of the cream marketed, are favorable to the local creameries. High efficiency cannot be obtained unless the annual production is about 200,000 pounds of butterfat, and experience in Minnesota leads to the conclusion that the successful local creameries in the future must look toward the production of sweet cream butter, as this is the kind that regularly brings a premium on Eastern markets. Successful local creamery operation is dependent upon efficient management, sufficient volume, and favorable prices. Favorable prices are a result of superior grades of butter, which can only be produced from cream of high quality."

Suitable Type for Alberta

In considering the type of co-operative creamery organization most suited to Alberta's conditions the following points should receive serious consideration:

1. Local co-operative creameries should only be encouraged where the following conditions prevail:

(a) Sufficient local volume to maintain a local creamery on an economical basis, i.e., a minimum of from 1000 to 1200 producing cows.

(b) The nature of the district should be such as will tend to make dairying a permanent rather than a temporary occupation.

(c) The people of the district should possess a co-operative spirit. No co-operative should be organized in a district where there is any degree of local friction and strife. Co-operative success depends on the united action of the whole community.

2. Centralized co-operative creameries should be encouraged under the following conditions:

(a) Provided they are situated at transportation centres.

(b) Provided they are organized to serve those districts—(i) Where dairying is still considered as a temporary occupation; (ii) Where there is not sufficient volume to warrant organizing local co-operative creameries.

3. All co-operative creameries in Alberta should be federated for the purpose of creating an efficient centralized marketing association. This has now been accomplished, in the creation of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool, with the Northern, Central and Southern Alberta Pools as member units. To meet Alberta conditions a centralized marketing organization handling both dairy and poultry products similar to the Challenge Association of California would be most desirable. There is not sufficient volume of business in Western Canada's consuming centres to warrant dairy and poultry products being marketed and distributed by two separate co-operative marketing organizations. A central marketing organization at very little expense can maintain separate pools for the proceeds from the sale of butter, cheese, milk, cream, eggs, turkeys and poultry.

Calgary District Dairy Producers and Southern Alberta Dairy Pool

A Highly Satisfactory Showing

Members of the Calgary District Dairy Producers' Association have received coupons in payment of surplus earnings on cream shipped from January 1st, 1928, to September 1st, 1928. This surplus is at the rate of 3½c per lb. butterfat.

During 1927, one cent per lb. butterfat was held back as a reserve, for which members received a "Participation Certificate." This reserve is now being distributed. Therefore Series "A" certificate is cancelled, and the first chapter of operation of the Calgary District Dairy Producers' Association is brought to a close.

From April 4th, 1927, to September 1st, 1928, the Association has paid members the regular price for cream, and in addition an average surplus of 3c. per lb. butterfat, above the regular price paid. It is not necessary to go out and shout, "We pay you the highest price for your cream;" these cash surplus cheques speak for themselves. The Association pays all there is left, after working expenses are paid.

Following the meeting on September 1st, when the members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool residing in Southern Alberta, and the Calgary Association were amalgamated, the Pool is now operating under the name of The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool. The contracts of the two concerns have been assigned to The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool Ltd., and as a manufacturing unit, the latter becomes a member of the Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd.

Selling Agency

The Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd., will act as a Central Selling Agency for all Pool manufacturing units, and with a large volume of production being done under one roof, coupled with correct processing, and orderly marketing, the product should bring more money. Through the proper method of co-operation, members can realize more money for their product, without adding one cent to the cost of butter to the consumer.

A very determined effort on the part of members, however, is absolutely essen-

tial, if the best results are to be obtained. If members see to it that your manufacturing plant is kept busy, by getting all the cream there is to be got, then our part is easy. When we have the cream, we can make the butter, and when we have the butter, we can go out and sell it in the best markets, which is the source we rely on, whereby the surplus is obtained for members.

Now do your part, get others to join your Association, and not only prove 100 per cent loyal yourselves, but see that all members remain true, and when this is done, you can rest assured that no competition will survive against you.

Send in for contracts, get others to join; it costs money to send a man out to do this work, but you can do it without cost to yourself, and with profit to your Association.

The Calgary District Dairy Producers' Association.

Per H. C. WALLIS,
Secretary.

Organization Meetings in Bow River

To all Members in Bow River Federal Constituency:

We have arranged a series of meetings for Mr. Garland, M.P., Mr. Harvey Hanson, U.F.A. Director for Bow River and myself, throughout the Constituency and request that you call and advertise a meeting for your Local.

These meetings will be important from an organization standpoint, and we hope you will make an especial effort to call the meeting in good time and do all you can to properly advertise it. It is very desirable that, if possible, you arrange for some entertainment for the meeting in the way of supper, box social, dance, or some such affair in order to attract as many people as possible. Besides those mentioned as speakers we will try to have with us the Provincial member for your constituency.

We feel that it is necessary to make a special effort at this time toward building up the Bow River U.F.A. membership and hope you will make every effort to make these meetings a success.

Trusting that we may depend upon your earnest co-operation in making the meeting successful for the Local and the Organization.

A list of meetings follows:

List of Meetings

- Ardenode—November 8, evening.
- Keoma—November 9, afternoon.
- Beiseker—November 9, evening.
- Two meetings to be arranged by Hart and the Secretary (Barker) of Carbon—November 10.
- (Hart's or to be arranged)—November 11, Sunday.
- Ostergaarde's, of Wayne—November 12, afternoon.
- Rosebud—November 12, evening.
- Baintree—November 13, afternoon.
- Nightingale—November 13, evening.
- Standard, November 14, afternoon.
- Chancellor—November 14, evening.
- Makepeace—November 15, afternoon.
- Hussar—November 15, evening.
- Convention at Bassano—November 16.
- Shouldice—November 17, afternoon.
- Milo—November 17, evening.
- (Glambeck's or Ward's)—Sunday afternoon, November 18.
- Lomond—November 19, afternoon.
- Midway—November 19, evening.
- Travers—November 20, afternoon.
- Enchant—November 20, evening.
- Carmangay, November 22, afternoon.

(Continued on page 34)



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Plainfield—November 22, evening.
 Reid Hill—November 23, afternoon.
 Sunset Valley—November 23, evening.
 Highland—November 24, afternoon.
 Mayview—November 24, evening.
 Kirkdale—November 26.
 Gleichen, November 27.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. LEONARD,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 Tudor, Alta.

Predicts Scarcity of Seed Oats

Commissioner Urges Farmers to Place Orders Now With Local Elevator Agents

W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner for Alberta, writes:

"It is felt that there will be a scarcity of seed oats in many districts of Alberta for next spring's seeding. We believe that there is a surplus of oats that would make seed in certain parts of the Province. Many of these oats are being sought by millers and others in other parts of Canada and elsewhere. Unless something is done now, there is almost certain to be a seed oats shortage before next spring.

"We are endeavoring to obtain information now as to what districts will be seriously in need of seed oats and will be pleased to furnish you later with this list.

"We are also asking the U.F.A., Wheat Pool and other organizations to supply us with what information they can and encourage their members to place orders now with their local elevator agents."

Correspondence

THE WHEAT POOL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I have previously, in articles and discussions, pointed out some defects in our Alberta Wheat Pool propaganda. Late events have proven the correctness of the view expressed. Therefore, it is high time this matter did receive serious consideration. And since the Alberta Wheat Pool Convention is drawing near, this ought to be the proper time.

In the first place the present drop in wheat prices ought to be sufficient cause for both thought and action by Pool members—this because the Wheat Pool propaganda has centered on contending that mobilized selling efficiency was the solution of the wheat grower's economic problems. Nevertheless, although we now have more producers mobilized selling than ever before, yet we are confronted by declining wheat prices. This fact proves that the Wheat Pool's policy and propaganda is not entirely sound.

The officials, however, who have been instrumental in fostering that conception, are now busy qualifying it by saying that the present decline of wheat prices is due to the flooding of the market with non-Pool wheat. However, this qualification, although to some extent correct, does not explain the situation fully. Favorable crop conditions and the large carry-over from previous crops are also important factors. Furthermore, even the Wheat Pool is to some extent responsible, which in the following I shall endeavor to prove.

Factor in Raising Price

It will be admitted that to begin with the Wheat Pool was a factor in raising

the price of wheat. It is owing to this fact that wheat production has become more intensified and greater production is the result. In this process the Pool, as well as the non-Pool farmers, have played a part, and for that reason must share some of the responsibility. Although the Pool endeavors to collect its own statistics regarding the supply and demand of wheat, the Governments and other agencies are gathering statistics also, and what is more, broadcast to the world their estimate of what the crop will be and the buyers naturally use this information and govern themselves accordingly and the result is that wheat prices drop because of over-supply.

Furthermore, there is nothing to prove or even indicate that the condition would be any better under complete control by the Wheat Pool if it continues the present policy. We know the intention is to control the supply of wheat in accordance with demand. But under present conditions it can't be done. The farmers as a class are financially embarrassed. The chief reason given by farmers for not joining the Pool is: "I need all my money at once." Furthermore, the creditors have power to collect. Then too, the present rapid introduction and adoption of ever larger and more expensive machinery will have a tendency to increase this dependence. For while this broadening out and speeding up process continues through securing new machines, the farmers will be forced to pay ever and ever larger portions of their earnings to the industrial and the financial capitalists. Thus too, they make worse their own condition and chances to make a living at farming, by lowering their own standard of living, which all, in the last analysis, is bound to lead to ever lower prices of wheat. What is true of wheat will be true of other commodities. This shows clearly that the farmers' problems cannot be solved under the present competitive system.

For these reasons it is absolutely essential to change the present policy and propaganda of the Wheat Pool. From purely marketing institutions the Pools must be changed to organs of struggle for the interest and rights of the producers. It won't do to any longer follow the collaborative policies now in use. It is the farmers that the Pools must work and fight for until they gain the full social value of what they produce. Yet, while fighting for that objective, do everything to improve the conditions here and now.

Suggested Resolution

To promote this study and discussion further I submit the following resolution, which I hope that every member of the U.F.A. and Wheat Pool contract-signers will give serious consideration—this because the matter will come up before the next Wheat Pool Convention, therefore you should discuss it thoroughly and if possible get your Wheat Pool delegates to endorse it in order to get support of it at the Convention. It is up to you contract-signers to make the Pool what you want it to be. If you fail in this, the Pools will, in time, become mere institutions used to rationalize capitalism and in that manner the chains of slavery will be more firmly fastened on your minds and limbs.

Whereas, the success of co-operative marketing of wheat or other products depends on following sound economic principles and the use of slogans that clearly set forth the farmers' need and aim; and

Whereas, the policy now followed is collaborative, and the propaganda used retained, because, it does not set forth

clearly the farmers' economic position, and the slogan, "To secure just relation of prices through selling efficiency," is misleading, because it cannot be attained under the present competitive system, and for that reason will lead to disappointment of the contract-signers and set back of the Pool movement;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Wheat Pool adopt an aggressive policy in the interest of the farmers, and that Marxian economics be adopted as basis and guide in all dealings, and to in the propaganda particularly stress the nature and history of the class struggle by outlining clearly how the farmers are exploited under the present system, and to point out to them that the solution lies in organizing strong enough to take control, but that complete victory can only be gained by displacing capitalism and in place thereof establishing a co-operative system of production and exchange for use, instead of for profit, under farmers' and workers' control.

Now, fellow farmers and contract-signers, give this resolution the consideration it merits and if in agreement with it your active support.

Yours for a stronger and more aggressive Wheat Pool,

CARL AXELSON.

Bingville, Alta.

New Plan to Prevent War

Danish General Has Device Which He Thinks Would Be Effectual

His Excellency Fritz Holm, G.C.G., G.C.H.S., LL.D., D.C.L., a Danish officer, of Copenhagen, is circulating through the world a new plan for abolishing war, states the *New York Nation*.

His projected law, "the enactment, promulgation and enforcement of which will prevent war among nations," in General Holm's opinion, contains, among others "certain unique suggestions," as follows:

The following measures shall within ten hours after the beginning of hostilities or the formal declaration of war be carried into effect, to wit: there shall be conscripted as simple soldiers or simple sailors with rank of privates, for the earliest possible participation in actual hostilities against the enemy under fire, the following persons:

1. The head of the state, if male, whether president or sovereign.
2. All male blood relatives of the head of the state having attained the age of sixteen.
3. The prime minister and other secretaries of state, as well as all under and assistant secretaries of state.
4. All male representatives elected by the nation for legislative work, except such members as voted openly against said armed conflict.
5. All bishops or prelates, or ecclesiastics of similar rank, of the nation's Christian and other churches who failed publicly to oppose such armed conflict.

The above enlistments as privates are for the duration of the war and are enforced in disregard of the individual's age or condition of health, upon which the military medical officers will pass after enlistment.

The wives, daughters and sisters of the above mentioned persons shall be conscripted as simple nurses or servants for the duration of the war for service only at the front as near actual hostilities under fire as dressing stations or field hospitals are established.

POWER TRUST METHODS

(Continued from page 8)

Company of Northern Illinois, \$1,391.24—don't forget those 24 cents.

"Author" Who Knew Nothing on Subject

"Mrs. Clare K. Tripp, director of the Washington Industries Education Bureau of Seattle, was another witness. Mrs. Tripp told how thousands and thousands of pamphlets dealing with public utilities, written by public utility employees, printed at public utility expense but posing as impartial findings of experts, have been placed in the public schools of Oregon and Washington during the last few years.

"Mrs. Tripp's name, as author, was on some of these pamphlets, but she admitted that she didn't know anything whatever about the subject.

"But she did know that Norbert Brockett, of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, wrote one of the pamphlets, and that Mrs. Josephine Corless Preston, state superintendent of schools for Washington, had helped prepare several others. Mrs. Preston was paid for these services.

Distributed "Hoover Release"

"H. L. Walther, of the Oregon Public Utilities Committee, testified that on February 4 of this year his organization sent out a 'news release' to papers of the Northwest, quoting Herbert Hoover as strongly opposed to Government operation of utilities. The quotation follows:

"Neither our national nor our state Governments are planned or equipped for the task of government operation of utilities. The fathers purposely made our Government to a different model, for a different task. They divided power and responsibility, where business must concentrate them."

"Mr. Walther also said that his concern had spent nearly \$30,000 to defeat a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would permit the state to develop and sell electric current.

Seek to Use Radio

"The Richmond Development Corporation is before the Radio Commission seeking a permit to build and operate a broadcasting station at Roanoke, Va.


"It was brought out that this concern is connected with the Roanoke Waterworks Company, and that the station was to be used to promote a better understanding between the public and public utilities generally—in other words, it was to be a utility propaganda broadcasting station.

"The application was opposed by Congressmen Schuyler O. Bland and Clinton A. Woodrum, both of Virginia, and was taken under advisement by the commission."

PRESENT CASE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Some Alberta weeklies are beginning to take steps to place before their readers the case for public ownership of power resources. Among them are the *Westminster Times*, the *Stettin Independent* the *Ponoka Herald* and the *Provost News*.

Salt production in Canada during 1927 amounted to 268,672 tons valued at \$1,614,667, an increase of 2.3 per cent in quantity and 9.1 per cent in value as compared with the 1926 shipments of 262,547 tons worth \$1,480,149. Ontario's production was 254,181 tons or 94.6 per cent of the Canadian total; Nova Scotia and Alberta contributed the remainder.



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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Governing Livestock Prices on Four Leading Markets of Canada

Below are listed the governing prices on the four leading markets in Canada. To ship cattle from Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg takes from 85c to \$1.00 per hundred to cover freight, feed and shrink and about \$1.50 per hundred to ship from Alberta markets to Toronto. It will be seen by these prices that the Alberta surplus cannot be moved eastward profitably.

To ship to Chicago takes about 3½c on light cattle and 4c per lb. on heavy cattle, the duty being 2c on heavy cattle and 1½c on light cattle, the freight being 92c per hundred and about \$1.00 per hundred being necessary to take care of feed and shrink. Chicago prices on top cattle

have dropped from \$1.00-1.50 per hundred in the last four weeks and at present no cattle are going from the Stock Yards to Chicago but there are still a few bunches of ranch cattle which have been contracted and are going south.

A year ago the general trend of the cattle market was upward, prices starting low in the summer and advancing steadily in the fall. This fall the reverse seems true as cattle started very high and sellers have not been able to maintain those prices during the fall run. Prospects are that the bottom will be reached in the next two or three weeks and prices then will begin to readjust themselves and get stronger.

	Grade	Week	No. Sold	Av. Price	Top	Top last year
Toronto—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	168	10.38	11.00	9.00
		Oct. 18th	154	10.05	10.50	8.25
Heifers.....	good	Sept. 27th	257	10.01	10.75	9.70
		Oct. 18th	506	9.73	10.25	8.25
Cows.....	good	Sept. 27th	471	8.00	9.00	6.50
		Oct. 18th	308	7.77	9.00	6.50
Winnipeg—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	20	9.85	10.50	7.50
		Oct. 18th	46	8.96	9.50	7.75
Heifers.....	good	Sept. 27th	262	8.75	9.50	6.50
		Oct. 18th	379	8.25	8.75	8.00
Cows.....	good	Sept. 27th	850	7.37	8.25	5.50
		Oct. 18th	780	6.59	7.50	5.75
Calgary—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	200	9.25	9.75	7.00
		Oct. 18th	55	8.75	9.50	7.00
Heifers.....	good	Sept. 27th	423	8.25	8.75	6.25
		Oct. 18th	106	8.10	8.50	6.50
Cows.....	good	Sept. 27th	346	7.25	7.75	5.25
		Oct. 18th	268	7.10	7.50	5.50
Edmonton—						
Steers 1000-1200	good	Sept. 27th	61	9.25	10.00	7.00
		Oct. 18th	19	8.50	9.00	7.25
Heifers.....	good	Sept. 27th	163	8.40	9.50	6.00
		Oct. 18th	154	7.75	8.00	6.00
Cows.....	good	Sept. 27th	392	7.00	7.50	5.00
		Oct. 18th	361	6.75	7.00	5.00

Board of Central Livestock Co-operative Reviews Affairs at Edmonton Session

Phenomenal Growth of Business at St. Boniface Yards—All-Canadian Meeting Called for November 20th, Toronto

To review the affairs of the Central Livestock Co-operative, which operates on the St. Boniface market where it sells for the Livestock Pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, an important meeting of the Central Livestock Co-operative Board was held in Edmonton on October 15th and 16th, when a close study of livestock conditions in Alberta was made. This was the first occasion upon which the Board has ever met in Alberta. It has adopted the policy of meeting on the different markets, so that a better understanding of Western conditions can be gained.

The Board is composed of Roy McPhail and I. Ingaldson representing the Manitoba Board, W. J. McKay and P.

Robin representing the Saskatchewan Board, and A. B. Haarstad and A. B. Claypool representing the Alberta Pool.

The Central Co-operative has only been in business on the St. Boniface yards since the first of January this year. Its growth has been phenomenal and it now ranks as the third firm on that market in point of volume. Now that the price has broken temporarily and buying is not so easy in the country there is no question but that the drovers' receipts will slacken off and Central Co-op. receipts from their local shipping associations will increase.

It has been felt for some time that the Livestock Co-operatives in Canada have

not been working close enough together to gain the greatest efficiency for the producers. For the last year an effort has been made to get a meeting to establish a proper co-ordination of co-operative efforts on the various markets in Canada. A meeting has now been called for the 20th of November in Toronto at which the following organizations will be represented:

Maritime Live Stock Board, Inc., J. K. King, Manager, 347 St. George St., Moncton, N.B.

Co-operative Federee de Quebec, J. A. Paquet, Manager, 114 St. Paul St. E., Montreal, P.Q.

United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., J. J. Morrison, Sec.-Treas., Duke & George Sts., Toronto, 2, Ont.

Central Live Stock Co-operative Ltd., Mr. Ingaldson, Manager and Secretary, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.

Saskatchewan Live Stock Co-operative Marketing Assn., R. Grant Thomson, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Ltd., A. B. Claypool, President, Calgary, Alta.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., G. E. O'Brien, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Egg & Poultry Co-operative, Geo. Lightizer, Manager, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Maritime Co-operative Exchange, A. B. Jones, Manager, 680 Main St., St. John, N.B.

Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Assn. Ltd., D. W. Storey, Sec.-Treas. and Manager, Hartney, Man.

It is desired that at this meeting a unity of purpose and action among the various co-operatives can be attained so that our competitors as well as the buyers of meat cannot play the different markets one against the other.

PLATINUM PRODUCTION

Canada ranks third in importance, as a source of metals of the platinum group, after Russia and Colombia.

RADIO IN CANADA

The total number of licensed radio stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein was 216,700 on March 31, 1927.

CANADIAN MICA

Practically all of the mica produced in Canada is of the amber variety (Phlogopite). Mica is marketed in the rough-cobbed state, as trimmed sheet, splittings, scraps, and ground mica. Trimming and splitting is done by hand.

OIL SHALE AND TAR SANDS

Canada has vast resources of oil shale and bituminous sands, the former occurring in the Maritime Provinces and the latter in Alberta. These deposits have long been considered as potential sources of products generally obtained from crude petroleum. As a result of recent modifications in refining methods these raw materials may now be seriously considered as sources, to be drawn upon when needed, to help in supplying the rapidly increasing demand for motor fuel.

Eleventh Fortnightly Crop Report

Issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON, Oct. 20.—According to reports received by the Department of Agriculture for the eleventh fortnightly crop report of the season, the Alberta crop for 1928 is showing a very marked decrease in yield and reduction in grade as compared with estimates made some weeks ago. Official reports to the Department by threshermen in all parts of the Province show that the wheat crop will average approximately twenty bushels per acre, and they emphasize the fact that the injury to both the yield and quality of the crop from frost is more serious than was apparent from earlier reports. The experience of previous years is that subsequent returns will slightly reduce rather than increase the first figures, as these represent a large proportion of grain from summerfallow. From a wheat acreage of 6,707,526 acres as shown by Dominion Government estimate, and on the basis of the average yield shown in threshers' returns, Alberta's wheat crop will total some 134,150,520 bushels. It is also apparent that as a result of the reduction in grade a considerable percentage of this year's wheat will be retained for feed rather than shipped to market.

This conclusion as to the probable average yield over the entire Province is borne out by information secured from the regular correspondents of the Department and from other equally reliable sources. While the yield for the present season is somewhat disappointing, showing as it does a drop of some seven bushels per acre as compared with last year's phenomenal returns, it may be pointed out that the 1928 yield is still two bushels per acre in excess of the average for the past ten years.

The situation with regard to the wheat crop applies to the coarse grains to almost the same extent. Oats throughout the Province will average from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, barley from 20 to 25, and rye from 15 to 18 bushels.

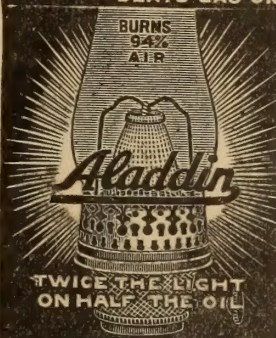
Apart from this reduction of fully 25 per cent. from the estimates of the yield made in August, the value of Alberta's 1928 crop is greatly depreciated through the injury to quality resulting from the frost. While some sections have been more fortunate in this regard than others, grain inspections indicate that not more than 25 per cent. of the wheat being marketed is of the contract grades, and in many districts a large percentage of wheat is grading No. 6 and feed. This reduction in quality is also very apparent in the case of oats and in many districts some apprehension is felt as to the seed supply for next year's crop.

In the Peace River country, while the yield is lower than anticipated, the quality of grain is somewhat better than the average for the Province. In the southeastern section of the Province, both yield and quality of grain have been less seriously reduced than in other sections, although completion of threshing has been delayed by broken weather during the past week. Grain is being marketed rapidly and at a number of country points difficulty is reported in securing elevator accommodation.

Due to the favorable fall, a larger acreage than usual has been plowed in readiness for the following season's crop. This is particularly true in the northern half of the Province.

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SECOND TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. November 21st to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Andania," November 23rd, to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; S.S. "Ascania," November 23rd, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.

THIRD TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. November 22nd to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Laurentic," November 24th, to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool.

FOURTH TRAIN leaves 6:00 p.m. November 29th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Pennland," December 2nd, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FIFTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. November 30th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Alaunia," December 3rd, to Plymouth, Havre, London.

SIXTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 6th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Lapland," December 9th, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; S.S. "Frederik VIII," December 10th, to Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen.

SEVENTH TRAIN leaves 6:00 p.m. December 6th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Baltic," December 10th, to Queenstown, Liverpool.

EIGHTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 7th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Tuscania," December 10th, to Plymouth, Havre, London.

NINTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 11th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Letitia," December 14th to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

TENTH TRAIN leaves 9:40 a.m. December 12th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Regina," December 15th, to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

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TO BRITISH HARVESTERS!

(By Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton)

With the object of encouraging the satisfactory assimilation of the numbers of British harvesters who will remain in Western Canada when the present threshing season is over, every effort is being made by Colonization and Land Settlement Offices and the Provincial Labour Bureaus to have these men placed as farm help throughout the Province for the coming winter.

Of the numbers who came from the Old Land to assist in the harvest, some have returned to their homes—in many cases this course was dictated by their domestic circumstances. There is no doubt, however, that many of these men will return to Canada with their wives and families as soon as conditions will permit them to do so. In addition, it is only to be expected that a certain number of these harvesters who have not fitted into conditions which prevail in this country, will return to England.

There is, however, a great body of harvesters who are willing and anxious to remain in Western Canada providing they can secure winter employment. If these men can tide themselves over the winter and during that period familiarize themselves further with farm work, they should be able to earn satisfactory wages in the spring and have no difficulty in securing farm work on a yearly basis at wages which will leave them in very much better circumstances than those under which they were working in England.

The Dominion Government through the Land Settlement Branch, both railway companies through their colonization branches and station agents, and the Provincial Government through the employment offices, have undertaken to make every possible effort to assist these men in finding winter employment. The experience in handling the British harvester movement in 1923 was that the organizations mentioned above had more applications for winter farm help than there were harvesters to fill these positions and there is little doubt that, provided these British harvesters are prepared to accept reasonable employment for the coming winter months, at wages which farmers are willing to pay, these jobs will be forthcoming.

The main difficulty is to get in touch with the men who are prepared to remain in this country and to put them in touch with winter jobs before they lessen their chances of securing these jobs by leaving the districts in which they are at present working and congregating in the larger centres such as Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. There is no advantage from the harvesters' point of view in coming to town as they only have to bear the expense of travelling back to a country point and their chance of securing work in the cities is very small. They stand a much better chance of securing work if they retain their present employment as long as it is available for them and in the meantime, secure work for the winter with the farmers with whom they are thrown in daily contact. Failing this, they can receive the assistance of the officials of the Land Settlement Branch who are located at central points throughout the Province to whom almost any farmer can direct them, or from their local station agent or the local employment office which organization has 200 voluntary agents throughout the Province.

Life is not a goblet to be drained; it is a measure to be filled.—A. T. Hadley.

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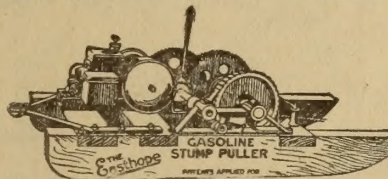
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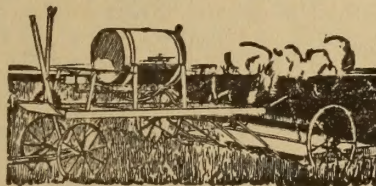
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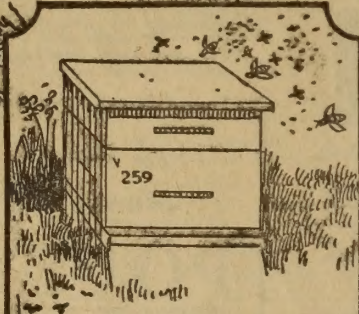
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